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CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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NO. 2

THE JOURNAL announces elsewhere the resignation from the Boston Athenæum of Mr. C. A. Cutter, whose association with that library during the present library generation has made the name of the library and the name of its librarian almost convertible terms. His retirement emphasizes the change which has come over library affairs in Boston since the start of the American Library Association and the LIBRARY JOURNAL, at which time Justin Winsor was still at the head of the Boston Public Library, C. A. Cutter was at the head of the Athenæum, and Dr. W. F. Poole, whose name completed the trio of the most distinguished librarians of that day and generation, had removed from Boston to the West only a few years before. It is to be regretted that the willingness of the trustees of the Boston Athenæum to accept the resignation of this veteran librarian—veteran, not in years, but in service—emphasizes a weakness which the library profession shares with the ministerial calling—a willingness to let tried servants go after long years of service, because of what are commonly known as “differences in the congregation.” It is understood that the trustees, in replacing the librarian they are losing, have made choice of one of the younger librarians most admirably fitted to take up the work which Mr. Cutter leaves behind him. It is the intention of our associate to spend some time in a well-earned vacation abroad and not to resume library work until the fall. That library will be fortunate which secures his services, for his name is to the library calling a synonym of scholarship and effective administration; but there are few libraries adequate to provide sufficient field for Mr. Cutter's great knowledge and ability.

R. R. B.

No final disposition has yet been made of the Public Documents bill, and it is now questioned whether anything will be done during the present Congress, although there is still hope. Unless the bill is passed before March 4 it must come up again in the new Congress *de novo*. It should be said that Mr. Holman, at whose instance one of the important features of the bill

was eliminated in the House, has written very cordially to Dr. Poole and Mr. Bowker, and perhaps to others, expressing his general sympathy with the views of librarians as expressed to him in letters, and stating that his reason for moving the changes in the House was his fear lest the proposed new bureau should duplicate the expenses of the folding-rooms of the two Houses, and thus become a new extravagance. Mr. Holman has been assured from several quarters that it is the belief of those who have most studied the question that the change will be an economy and not an extravagance, and it is hoped that if the bill reaches the point of conference a satisfactory conclusion will be reached. It will be a great misfortune to the people at large and to the government, much more than to the library interest, if the bill fails to pass at this session, or if it is shorn of its most effective provisions. The bill is intended to cure an extravagance, not to create one, and it is believed that this will be its actual effect. It is not too late for librarians who have not yet written to their representatives to do so, and no librarian will do his duty unless he does everything possible for the passage of the bill.

At last the Essay-index, now dignified by the name of the A. L. A. Index—a compliment equally to the Association and to the book—is an accomplished fact, and Mr. Fletcher's name goes, or should go, into the dictionaries alongside of Dr. Poole's. The new work is as peculiarly a personal triumph of Mr. Fletcher's as the Index to Periodicals was a personal triumph of Dr. Poole's. For the better part of the present library generation Mr. Fletcher has been an apostle of this idea; not only has he created the enthusiasm and obtained the support for it, but he has done the actual work himself. How useful the book will be is beyond prophecy, but in one sense it will be almost more useful than Poole, for it unlocks treasures less ephemeral than most articles in periodicals. In view of the completion of Mr. Fletcher's work and of the approaching publication of the new five-yearly volume of Poole, what has hitherto been known as the Co-operative In-

dex to Periodicals will be replaced by a new annual volume to be called the Annual Literary Index, which will include a yearly continuation both of Poole and of Fletcher, an author-index for both divisions, and certain additional features—a list of special bibliographies issued during the year and a necrology of authors deceased during the year, the latter enabling librarians to complete their sets and catalogues of the books of recently deceased authors. The new enterprise will be a somewhat costly one, and whether it can be continued from year to year will depend altogether on the library support. It is to be hoped that both Mr. Fletcher's important volume and the new enterprise will receive such support from the library profession as to put the further continuance of the plan beyond doubt.

THE developments of the last month in the city of New York, in connection with the proposal to build a new city hall, are of peculiar interest to library circles. Of the political element which desires a larger building and of the motives which originated this we have nothing to say. But the fact that it is suggested that the present building be rebuilt by the city on some other site, either for the New York Historical Society or for the Tilden Library, concerns us not a little. The city fathers are not actuated in this proposed utilization of the old building by any special love for New York libraries. Indeed that quality has been more noticeable by its absence than by its presence in this city for many years. But at last the politicians have found that the libraries possess a hold and a popularity with classes entirely unplaceable by any of the ordinary Tammany means. The removal of the old City Hall is an unpopular act, and to neutralize this unpopularity as far as possible, and to divide the opposition, it is suggested that it be devoted to a library building; and with considerable political shrewdness different libraries are left to apply for it, thus securing the influence, in favor of the removal, of each library which has any hopes of obtaining it.

THERE can be no question that the City Hall, rebuilt in Bryant Park, would be in more senses than one the most interesting library building in this country. The beauty of the park and situation generally would give to the fortunate recipient library a setting such as is possessed by few libraries in the world. The building is a

really noble piece of architecture, and in historic interest is not surpassed by a dozen buildings in this country. These are advantages no librarian will deprecate, but they must be paid for, we fear, by corresponding disadvantages. The building cannot deal with the growth of the future within its own walls, and the question of enlargement would be one of great difficulty. Planned for another purpose, its arrangement, in many respects, is unsuited for a library, and while much can be done towards remedying this in the rebuilding, by remodelling the interior, yet the façade must be retained, and will limit to a certain degree the inside changes. It is too soon to predicate how far these defects will be worth considering. The obtaining of a building of the interest and beauty of this is by no means a common opportunity. It would place any library which secures it in a most enviable position, and while all must regret its removal from its present site no one will question the benefits to the whole city of securing it as a library building.

THE report of the State Librarian, Mr. Kimball, and the first report of the Library Commissioners of New Hampshire, leave little information concerning New Hampshire libraries ungleamed. In the first is given a complete list of the libraries of the State followed in each case by a brief history, the character of the library, list of the officers, means of support and many other classes of information; and a large part of this is summarized at the end of the report. In the report of the commissioners, which deals far more with the current work of the year, we learn that eighty-one towns in the State have accepted the provisions of the new law (printed in the JOURNAL, 16 : 141), and have thus become a care to a limited extent on the commissioners. The services of the latter have been by no means confined to the mere expenditure of the \$100 for books given to each of these libraries by law. They have prepared a capital series of suggestions for libraries, which is so good that we print it elsewhere, compiled a list of books best suited in their opinion for the start of a library, and in many ways have simplified and aided the work of others. When we consider that all this was done by the commissioners *per amore*, and that even their expenses were limited to \$300, we can see how strong a love and interest of the subject has dominated their labors and can thank them for the work they have done, and trust that it will find copyists in time in every State.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO AUTHOR-ENTRIES IN THE CATALOGUES OF THE PEABODY INSTITUTE LIBRARY AND OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

By DR. KARL PIETSCH, of the Newberry Library, Chicago.

IN cataloguing I am used to consult first the catalogue of the library of the Peabody Institute, because it gives full names and dates, then that of the British Museum, because it is the most comprehensive among those great catalogues which give only full names, and finally, no matter whether I find information or not, I consult some special source. So much for my taking the above-named catalogues as the basis of my notes.

Each library where the cataloguer has to make author-entries as full as possible ought to be possessed of the Peabody Institute catalogue. Incontestable as its excellence is, however, it may be improved. It will be worth while for each cataloguer to enter the following additions and corrections of its author-entries in his copy of these catalogues; certainly it will cost him less trouble than to discover them for himself.

Hull's "Helps for cataloguers in finding full names" (in L. J., 1889), which Cutter deservedly has called "excellent," seems to have been written for but few people. I wish to call the attention of earnest cataloguers to it again and again, and I should be very glad if one or the other of my authorities is thought worthy to be added to Hull's list.

Some of my additions have been taken from my collectanea, others have been found in a methodical way.

P = Catalogue of the library of the Peabody Institute.
B = British Museum catalogue of printed books.

- P: *Ælfric*, Abp. of Canterbury. -1006.
Read: *Ælfric*, abbot of Eynsham, c. 955- c. 1020-25. See Wülker.¹
- P: *Alberti*, Leon Battista. 1404-84.
Read: 1406 (or 7)-72. See Gaspari,² 2, and Anhang, where Scipioni, L'anno della nascita di L. B. Alberti (in Gsl.³ 18) may be added.
- P: *Ancona*, Alessandro d'.
Add: 1835-. See Gubernatis, Dict., 1888-91, or Gröber,⁴ 1.
- P: *Apollinaris Sidonius*, Caius Sollius, Bp. of Clermont-Ferrand. 430-.
Add after Sollius: Modestus. Read: c. 430-480. See Teuffel.⁵
- P: *Arnason*, Jón. 1819-.
Add: -1889. See AnF.⁶ 5 ('89).

- P: *Arnim*, Ludwig Achim von. 1781-1832.
Read: 1831. See Allg. deutsche Biogr.
- P: *Arrianus*, of Nicomedia. 2 cent.
Add after Arrianus: Flavius. See Christ.⁷
- P: *Auerbach*, Berthold. 1812-.
Add: -1882. See Brümmer, Lex. 3. Ausg.
- P: *Bakounine*, Mikhail.
Read: Bakunin, Mikhail Aleksandrovich, 1814-76. See B. and Conrad.⁸
- P: *Bamberger*, Ludwig.
Add: 1823-. See Conrad.
- B: *Bang*, Herman.
Add: Joachim, 1857-. See Bricka.
- P: *Barack*, K. A.
Read: Karl August, 1827-. See C.B.⁹ 7 ('90).
- P: *Bauer*, Bruno. 1809-.
Add: -1882. See Meyer.⁴ 1885-92.
- P: *Beda Venerabilis*. 673-735.
Read: Baeda . . . See Zimmer, Zur Orthographie d. Namens Beda (in Neues Arch. d. Ges. f. ältere deutsche Geschichtskunde, 16).¹⁰
- P: *Benzenberger*, H. E.
Read: Heinrich Ernst, 1814-. See Bahder.¹¹
- B: *Bo*, L. L. de.
Read: Léonard Louis de, 1826-85. See Bibl. nat. (1886-) and Germania,¹² 31 ('86).
- B: *Bogaert*, P.
Read: Prosper. See Bibl. nat.
- P: *Boissier*, Gaston. 1823-.
Read: Marie Louis Gaston . . . See Vapereau.⁵ 1880-86.
- P: *Braga*, Theophilo. 1838-.
Read: Joaquim Theophilo Fernandes, 1843-. See Silva and Gröber, 1.
- P: *Brink*, Bernhard ten.
Read: Bernhard Egidius Conrad ten, 1841-92. See Morley, E. W., 8.¹³
- P: *Bruhns*, Karl.
Add: Christian, 1830-81. See Meyer, and Wolf.¹⁴
- P: *Bucheler*, Franz.
Add: 1837-. See Eckstein.
- B: *Canello*, U. A.
Read: Ugo Angelo, 1848-83. See Romania.¹⁵ 1883.
- P: *Cassiodorus*, Magnus Aurelius. Circa 468-502.
Read: Cassiodorus Senator, Flavius Magnus

⁷ Christ, Gesch. d. griech. Litt. ² 1890.

⁸ Conrad, Handwörterb. d. Staatswissenschaften. 1890.

⁹ Centralbl. f. Bibliothekswesen. 1884-.

¹⁰ See Mantius, Gesch. d. christl.-lat. Poesie. 1891.

¹¹ Bahder, Die deutsche Philologie im Grundriss. 1883.

¹² Germania, Vierteljahrsschrift f. deutsche Alterthumskunde. 1866.

¹³ See Mod. lang. notes, 1890.

¹⁴ Wolf, Gesch. d. Astronomie. 1877. I got this reference from Houzeau, Bibliographie générale de l'astronomie. 1882.

¹⁵ Romania, recueil trimestriel consacré à l'étude des lang. et des littér. romanes. 1872.

¹ Wülker, Grundriss z. Gesch. d. angelsächsischen Litt. 1885.

² Gaspari, Gesch. d. ital. Litt. 1885.

³ Giornale storico della letteratura italiana. 1883.

⁴ Gröber, Grundr. d. roman. Philol. 1888.

⁵ Teuffel, Hist. of Roman literature; rev. by Schwabe; tr. by Warr. 1891-92.

⁶ Arkiv för nordisk Filologi. 1883.

- Aurelius, c. 480-575. See Teuffel, and Wattenbach.¹⁶
- P: *Cavalcanti*, Guldo. -1300.
Read: c. 1250-1300. See Gaspary, 1.
- P: *Celtis*, Conrad.
Read: Celtis, Konrad, 1459-1508. See Koberstein.¹⁷ 1.
- P: *Chodko*, Jacques Leonard Boreyko. 1800-.
Read: Jacques Léonard Boreyko, 1800-71. See Vapereau, or B. Bibl. 1871.¹⁸
- P: *Cihac*, A. de.
Read: Alexandru de, 1825-87. See Literaturbl. f. germ. u. rom. Philol. 1887.
- P: *Clovis I.*, King of the Franks. 465-511.
Read: Chlodovech . . . See Junghans, Hist. crit. des règnes de Childerich et de Chlodovech; tr. par Monod. 1879.
- B: *Coelho*, J. Adolpho.
Read: Francisco Adolpho, 1847-. See Silva, and Körting, R. P.¹⁹
- P: *Colenso*, John William, Bp. of Natal. 1814-.
Add: -1883. See T. J.²⁰ 3 ('83).
- P: *Colonna*, Vittoria. 1490-1547.
Read: 1492-1547. See Gsl. 16, 449 and 19, 1-21.
- B: *Comparetti*, Domenico.
Add: Pietro Antonio, 1835-. See Eckstein.
- P: *Curtius*, Georg. 1820-.
Add: -1885. See Meyer.
- P: *Densinger*, Heinrich.
Add: Joseph Dominicus, 1819-83. See T. J. 3 ('83).
- B: *Diermissen*, J.
Read: Johannes, 1823-. See Brümmer.
- P: *Dumont*, Albert. 1842-.
Add: -1884. See Rdpb.²¹ 9 ('85).
- P: *Edzardi*, Anton.
Add: Philipp, 1849-82. See Bahder, and AnF. 1 ('83).
- P: *Egger*, Emilje. 1813-.
Read: A. Émile, 1813-85. See B., Larousse, and Rev. des lang. rom. 28 ('85).
- P: *Erdmann*, Johann Eduard. 1805-.
Add: -1892. See Beilage z. Allg. Zeitg. 1892, nr. 168.
- P: *Feuillet de Conches*, Félix Sébastien, Baron. 1798-.
Add: -1887. See B. Bibl. 1887.
- P: *Flischer*, Heinrich Leberecht. 1801-.
Add: -1888. See Meyer, or Zeitschr. d. deutschen morgenländ. Gesellsch. 42 ('88).
- P: *Fortlage*, Arnold Rudolph Karl.
Add: 1806-81. T. J. 1 ('82).
- P: *Friedank*, Bernard. 13 cent.
Cancel Bernard. See Koberstein, 1.
- P: *Frericks*, Friedrich Theodor. 1819-.
Read: Friedrich Theodor von, 1819-85. See Hirsch.
- B: *Frischbier*, H.
Read: Hermann Karl, 1823-91. See Bahder, and Globus, 61 ('92).
- ¹⁶ Wattenbach, Deutschlands Geschichtsquellen. 1885-86.
- ¹⁷ Koberstein, Gesch. d. deutschen Nationalliter. 1872-84.
- ¹⁸ Bulletin du bibliophile. 1844-.
- ¹⁹ Körting, Encyk. u. Methodol. d. rom. Philol. 1884-85.
- ²⁰ Theologischer Jahresbericht. 1882-.
- ²¹ Revue de philologie, de littérature, et d'histoire anciennes. 1877-.
- P: *Gaidos*, H.
Read: Henri, 1842-. See Larousse.
- P: *Gardthausen*, Victor.
Add: 1843-. See C. B. 7 ('90).
- P: *Gaspary*, Adolf.
Add: Robert, 1849-92. See AnS.²² 88 ('92).
- B: *Gildemeister*, Johann.
Add: Gustav, 1812-90. See Zeitschr. d. deutschen Palaestina-Vereins, 13 ('90).
- B: *Graux*, Charles.
Add: Henri, 1852-82. See Rdpb. 6 ('82).
- P: *Grégoire* (Georgius Florentius). 544-595.
Read: c. 538-c. 594. See Monod, Études crit. sur les sources de l'histoire mérovingienne, 1, 1872, or Gregorii episcopi Turonensis Historia Francorum; ed. W. Arndt (In Script. rer. Meroving., 1, 1885).
- P: *Holmboe*, Christopher Andreas.
Add: 1796-1882. See Halvorsen.
- P: *Holtmann*, Adolf. 1810-70.
Add after Adolf: Karl Wilhelm. See Germania, 16 ('71).
- P: *Hyllen-Cavallius*, Gunnar Olof. 1818-.
Read: Hyllén-Cavallius, . . . 1818-89. See AnF. 6 ('90).
- Imbriani*, Vittorio, 1840-85. See Ann. biogr. 1886.
There ought to be in P. a reference from Imbriani to Casetti, Antonio. Both edited together: Canti popolari delle provincie meridionali. 1870-72.
- B: *Jaenicke*, Oscar.
Add: Paul Alexander, 1839-74. See Germania, 19 ('74).
- P: *Joeschke*, H. A.
Read: Heinrich August, 1817-83. See Bliss.²³
- P: *Kirchmann*, Johann.
Add: 1575-1643. See Ersch and Gruber.
- P: *Kirchner*, Friedrich.
Add: 1848-. See Brümmer.
- P: *Kissner*, Alfons.
Add: 1844-. See Körting, E. P.²⁴
- P: *Kitchin*, G. W.
Read: George William, 1828-. See Alumni Oxonienses.
- P: *Klatt*, Johannes.
Add: 1852-. See C. B. 7 ('90).
- P: *Kock*, C. Friedrich.
Read: Christian Friedrich, 1813-72. See Körting, E. P., and Germania, 18 ('73).
- P: *Koschwitz*, Eduard.
Add: 1851-. See Gröber, 1, or Körting, R. P.
- P: *Koser*, Reinhold.
Add: 1852-. See Meyer.
- P: *Kossinna*, Gustav.
Read: Hermann Gustav, 1858-. See C. B. 7 ('90).
- P: *Kossuth*, Lajos. 1802-.
Read: 1806-. See Rieger or Maly.
- B: *La Berge*, C. de.
Read: Camille de. See Mélanges, p. p. la Section Historique de l'École des Hautes Études. 1878.
- ²² Archiv f. das Studium d. neueren Sprachen und Literaturen. 1846-.
- ²³ Bliss, The encyclopedia of missions. 1891.
- ²⁴ Körting, Encyk. u. Methodologie d. engl. Philologie. 1888.

- B: *Lasteyrie*, Ferdinand de.
Read: Lasteyrie du Saillant, Ferdinand Charles Léon, comte de, 1810-79. See Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de France, 44 ('83).
- B: *Latendorf*, Friedrich.
Read: Johann Friedrich Theodor, 1831-. See Brümmer.
- P: *Latini*, Brunetto. Circa 1230-94.
Read: Latino . . . See Romania, 14 ('85).
- P: *Loewe*, Gustav.
Add: 1852-83. See ALL.²⁵ 1 ('84), or Philol. Anzeiger, 14 ('84).
- P: *Martin*, Ernst.
Add: Eduard, 1841-. See Bahder.
- P: *Möbius*, Theodor.
Read: August Theodor, 1821-90. See AnF. 7 ('91).
- P: *Neue*, Christian Friedrich. 1798-.
Read: Christian Friedrich von. 1798-1886. See L. C.²⁶ 1886.
- P: *Oehler*, Franz.
Add: 1817-66. See Eckstein.
- P: *Oesterley*, Hermann.
Add: 1833-91. See C. B. 7 ('90) and 8 ('91).
- P: *Paolo Varnefrido*, of Aquileja. Circa 730-797.
Read: Paulus Diaconus . . . See Smith-Wace, or Wattenbach, or Ebert, Allg. Gesch. d. Liter. d. Mittelalters, 1880-89. v. 2.
- P: *Paul*, Hermann. 1846-.
Add after Hermann: Otto Theodor. See Bahder.
- P: *Planudes*, Maximus. 14 cent.
Read: c. 1260-c. 1310. See Krumbacher.²⁷
- P: *Prosper Tyro*. 5 cent.
Read: Prosper Tiro. c. 400-c. 463. See Manitius.
- P: *Quintilianus*, Marcus Fabius. Circa 50-118.
Read: c. 35-95. See Teuffel, or Enc. Brit. 9. ed.
- P: *Riemann*, Othon. 1853-.
Add: -1891. See Rdph. 15 ('91).
- P: *Robert*, Carl.
Add: 1850-. See Bursian.²⁸
- P: *Roche gude*, (—) de.
Read: Roche gude, Henri de Pascal de, 1741-1834. See Romania, 1888.
- P: *Roensch*, Hermann.
Read: Karl Hermann, 1821-88. See ALL. 5 ('88).
- P: *Rueckert*, Heinrich. 1823-75.
Read: Karl Albrecht Heinrich . . . See Allg. deutsche Biogr.
- P: *Scherer*, Wilhelm. 1841-.
Add: -1886. See Allg. deutsche Biogr.
- P: *Schmidt*, J. H. Heinrich. 1834-.
Read: Johann Hermann Heinrich . . . See Eckstein.
- P: *Schmits*, Bernhard.
Add: 1819-81. See Anglia, 4 ('81).
- P: *Schoenwerth*, Fr.
Read: Franz Xaver von. See Bahder.
- P: *Sercambi*, Giovanni.
Add: 1347-1424. See Gaspary, 2.
- P: *Silius Italicus*, Caius. 25-100.
Read: Silius Italicus, Titus Catius . . . See Schanz, or Teuffel.
- P: *Soederholm*, Johann Albert.
Add: 1827-. See Linnström.
- P: *Storm*, Johan.
Add: Frederik Breda, 1836-. See Nord. Familjeb.
- B: *Strabo*, Walafriidus.
Read: Walahfrid Strabo, c. 807-849. See Neues Archiv, 4 ('79).
- P: *Suchier*, Hermann.
Add: 1848-. See Gröber, 1.
- P: *Syrus*, Publius, or Publilius. n.c. 1 cent.
Read: Publilius Syrus . . . See Teuffel, or Schanz.
- P: *Tacitus*, Caius Cornelius. c. 54-117.
Read: Publius Cornelius. See Teuffel, or Schanz.
- P: *Tiele*, Cornelis Petrus.
Add: 1830-. See Frederiks.
- P: *Tiele*, P. A.
Read: Pieter Anton, 1834-. See Frederiks.
- P: *Ulfilas*, Ulphilas, or Wulphila, Bp. of the Goths. Circa 311-381.
Read: Wulfila, Bp. of the Goths, c. 311-383. See Sievers, Gotische Literatur (in Paul,²⁹ 2, 1).
- B: *Vergé*, Charles.
Add: Henri, 1810-. See Vapereau.
- B: *Vogt*, Friedrich.
Add: Hermann Traugott, 1851-. See Bahder.
- B: *Wackernagel*, Wilhelm.
Read: Karl Heinrich Wilhelm, 1806-69. See Eckstein.
- P: *Weisbach*, Albin.
Read: Augustin. See Verhandl. d. Berliner Ges. f. Anthropologie, 1890, or Mittheilg. d. anthropolog. Ges. in Wien, Sitzgsber. 1891.
- B: *Weisbach*, Albin.
The works that follow are by two different men. The one, a writer on anthropological subjects = W., Augustin; the other, a writer on mineralogical subjects = W., Albin.
- B: *Weissäcker*, Julius.
Add: Ludwig Friedrich, 1828-89. See Deutsche Zeitschr. f. Geschichtsw. 2 ('89).
- B: *Welters*, H.
Read: Gerard Henri Hubert, 1839-. See Frederiks.
- B: *Wessely*, I. E.
The works that follow are again by two different men. The one, a painter, etcher, and art-historian: Joseph Eduard, 1826- (see Wurzbach); the other, a lexicographer: Ignaz Emanuel.
- P: *Wichern*, Johann Heinrich.
Read: Johann Hinrich, 1808-81. See Herzog-Plitt.
- P: *Willchad*, St., Bp. of Bremen.
Add: -789. See Wattenbach.
- P: *Willibald*, Bp. of Eichstadt. Circa 700-786.
Read: Willibald (priest), 8 cent. See Wattenbach, or Arndt, Leben d. h. Bonifazius, 1888. Vorrede.
- P: *Wisén*, Theodor.
Add: 1835-92. See AnF. 8 ('92), or Mod. Lang. Not. 1892.

²⁵ Archiv f. lat. Lexikographie. 1884-.²⁶ Literar. Centralblatt f. Deutschland. 1851-.²⁷ Krumbacher, Gesch. d. byzant. Litter. 1891.²⁸ Bursian, Gesch. d. class. Philologie. 1883.²⁹ Paul, Grundr. d. german. Philol. 1891-.

P: *Witzschell*, August. -1876.

Read: *Witzschell*, August, 1813-76. See *Germania*, 23 ('78).

B: *Zander*, H. D. F.

Read: *Heinrich David Friedrich*. See *Taschenberg*.⁸⁰

P: *Zarncke*, Friedrich. 1825-.

Add: *Karl Theodor*, 1825-91. See *Bahder*, and *Lit. Centralbl.* 1891.

P: *Zingerle*, Ignaz Vincenz. 1825-.

Read: *Zingerle* (*Edler von Summersberg*) . . . 1825-92. See *Zeitsch. f. Volkskunde*, 2 ('92).

DURABILITY OF CLOTH BINDINGS.

By W: I. FLETCHER, *Librarian of Amherst College*.

I HAVE had in mind for some time to undertake the collecting of statistics as to the number of times cloth-bound books went out before requiring binding. The methods of charging books now in vogue facilitate the securing of such statistics. I barely mentioned the matter some months ago in the presence of Mr. Gardner M. Jones, librarian of the Salem, Mass., Public Library, and not long after he sent me some figures covering 810 vols., taken at random, which went out an average of 39+ times before being rebound. He gave me permission to make such use of the figures as I saw fit, and I have been intending to make them the basis of further investigation, but pressure of work has caused me to neglect the matter until now.

Mr. Jones' figures show a decided superiority in American cloth bindings over English. Of his 810 vols. the 600 American books went out, on an average, 43+ times, while the 210 English ones went out only 28+ times, a difference of slightly over 50% in favor of the American bindings. This is not surprising, as it is well understood that "cloth cases" are regarded in England, much more than with us, as a temporary makeshift rather than a binding. Of the 810 vols. eight went out over 100 times each, one reaching 126 and another 117. In this honor-list of eight books, we find two each published by Harper & Bros. and Houghton, Mifflin & Co.,

a tribute to the thorough work of two first-class offices. When we go below the mark of 100, we find that

9 books	went out	over 90 times	and less than 100
26 "	"	80 "	" 90
36 "	"	70 "	" 60
60 "	"	60 "	" 70
91 "	"	50 "	" 60

and so on down the scale. Of the 810, 51 went out not over 10 times! Only 9% of the English books went out over 50 times, against 38% of the American.

It has seemed to me that this investigation might with advantage be carried farther. If any librarians take enough interest in the matter to contribute to this inductive study of an important feature of book-making, the results of which when published may be effective in bringing the makers of shabbily bound books to see the error of their ways, I would like to receive contributions of statistics, made up as follows: 1. Title of book. 2. Name of publisher. 3. Any peculiarity of binding, as, *e. g.*, sewed on tapes. 4. Number of times circulated before rebound. 5. Diagnosis of the causes of dilapidation, if it appears to be premature.

If furnished with a large amount of these data, I will undertake to generalize from them in a way to produce the desirable effect suggested above.

WHAT IS THE LIBRARIAN FOR?

By "LIBER."

THE great increase of "free public" libraries and the efforts of the Library School to place well-equipped men and women in charge of them are giving stability and dignity to the librarian's work. Still, we can all recall instances where incompetent librarians fill important positions, wearing the honors and drawing the salaries, while their more capable assistants do the work. The reason of this injustice, when found, proves to be nothing new, but the same ancient spring that mysteriously moves other affairs, and which, for want of a better name, we call "influence." This we think is the great danger that threatens

the permanence and dignity of the librarian's work as a profession. That it should degenerate to a mere gift that may be obtained by wire-pulling and political chicanery is certainly to be deplored. Were it the custom to subject the librarian as well as his assistants to the test of a competitive examination much of this evil would disappear. These examinations, however, should consist of something more than questions in literature. Hypothetical emergencies in library affairs should also be stated, requiring the applicant to suggest ways out of the difficulties. This would prove his ability to properly conduct

⁸⁰ *Taschenberg*, *Bibliotheca zoologica*. 1887-90.

the business matters of a library. It is a great mistake to suppose that a mere bookworm can make a successful librarian. While a knowledge of literature may be convenient, a clear, quick mind and active executive ability are absolutely indispensable.

At this point our question suggests itself. What is the librarian for? The great "public" or the library? Manifestly the library is for the public, but the librarian surely, first and last, is for the library. Every student of library economy knows that the most successful librarians are not those who are accessible to their patrons at all times of day. True, a librarian of this sort is most convenient, especially if his assistants lack knowledge; but a peep behind the scenes where such a librarian rules will show the practical business matters at loose ends. This one lesson the patrons of all large libraries should learn, that a librarian is one thing and a living encyclopædia another. It is true that some one able to act as a literary mentor is indispensable to every library, but he need not be found in the person of the librarian. Knowledge and tact of this sort are much more useful when furnished by an assistant whose sole duty it is to

dispense them, and an assistant with these qualifications, when found, should share the honors with the librarian and fall but little below him in the matter of compensation. If by some rare good fortune a librarian should be found combining these two qualifications, he should be considered a priceless possession. But this is, after all, so seldom found that it is unwise to look for it.

Just at this point some one may suggest that it needs a bookworm to buy new books. But in these days, with the *Critic* and the *Literary World* at one's elbow (we mention these because their reviews are honest criticisms, not paid laudations of every new book that appears), a librarian possessed of average literary sense need not go far astray in making up his list of books. Then with a book-loving trustee, to whose final supervision the book list is submitted, there is every safeguard against the filling up of shelves with undesirable books.

We know that in many libraries this order is reversed, the student is put in the librarian's chair, while the man of executive ability is made the trustee. This is an aggravated case of "putting the cart before the horse" and thereby preventing any effectual progress.

THE WORLD'S CONGRESS AUXILIARY OF THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

THE World's Congress Auxiliary, an organization authorized by the directory of the World's Columbian Exposition and recognized by the government of the United States, has arranged to hold a series of congresses in connection with the exposition, for the purpose of making a presentation of the intellectual, social and moral progress of the world. In the general scheme of the World's Congress Auxiliary nineteen departments and over one hundred special divisions are provided for. One of these special divisions is for a congress of librarians, which is proposed to be held during the week commencing July 10, 1893.

A local committee of arrangements, composed of residents of Chicago, has been appointed to take charge of the arrangements for the congress. Suitable places of meeting will be provided in the Memorial Art Palace, which is now in course of erection in the central part of the city. An advisory council composed of prominent representatives of the library profession in all parts of the world has been appointed, and the members of this council are invited to co-operate with the local committee in arranging the congress. The government of the United States has invited foreign governments to send delegates to the various congresses to be held under the auspices of the auxiliary, and it is hoped that eminent members of the profession from abroad will attend and thus insure the international character of the congress of librarians. The local committee earnestly desires the co-operation of the officers of the various library organizations in bringing together a fuller representation of librarians than

has heretofore assembled. The American Library Association has already voted to hold its annual conference in Chicago in 1893. The various State library associations and the library clubs of the principal cities will also be relied on to do active work towards increasing the attendance. The invitation to attend the congress is extended not alone to librarians and members of the organizations named, but also to directors, trustees, and all other persons interested in libraries and their management.

The undersigned committee earnestly asks the aid and co-operation of the members of the advisory council and of the library profession generally in arranging an appropriate programme for the congress. Suggestions as to themes and names of persons to present them are invited. Communications should be addressed to the chairman of the committee. Further announcements respecting the congress will be made from time to time by circular and in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and other publications devoted to library interests.

FREDERICK H. HILD, *Chairman*,
Public Library, Chicago.

DANIEL L. SHOREY, NORMAN WILLIAMS,
*General Committee of the World's Congress
Auxiliary on a Congress of Librarians.*

ELIZABETH A. YOUNG, *Chairman*,
EDITH E. CLARKE, MRS. EULORA M. JENNINGS,
MARY IMOGEN CRANDALL,
Woman's Committee on a Congress of Librarians.
WORLD'S CONGRESS HEADQUARTERS,
Chicago, January, 1893.

CIRCULAR OF THE BOARD OF LIBRARY
COMMISSIONERS, STATE OF NEW
HAMPSHIRE.*

THE commissioners wish to make a few general suggestions relating to methods to be employed in library work.

While realizing that many of the various questions which constantly arise can only be decided by each board of trustees, as existing conditions would seem to warrant, yet it is perhaps well that some system for the numbering, classification, and loaning of books be recommended in a general way. The suggestions that follow are designed to apply particularly to small libraries.

Numbering books. Perhaps the most simple method, and the one best adapted to a library of a few hundred volumes, would be to number the books consecutively as they are added to the library, and use the accession number thus given in charging and cataloguing the books.

Classification. We suggest that books be divided into twelve classes, and that each class be indicated by a class letter, viz.:

- A — Arts.
- B — Biography.
- D — Drama and Poetry.
- F — Fiction.
- H — History.
- J — Juvenile Fiction.
- M — Miscellaneous.
- P — Periodicals.
- R — Reference.
- S — Science.
- T — Theological and Religious.
- V — Voyages, Travels, and Researches.

If a more elaborate system for numbering and classification than that recommended in the foregoing suggestions is wanted, books explanatory of the three systems in most general use for large libraries may be had of the Library Bureau, 146 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

Supplies. The following supplies will be necessary in starting a library:

- Accession-book.
- Printed rules.
- Ruled slips.
- Gummed labels.
- Library cards.
- Self-inking dating stamp with set of rubber type dates.
- Blank slips.
- Case for keeping book slips.
- Record-book. (Any blank-book will answer the purpose.)

Accession-book. As each volume is added to the library its author, title, etc., should be made a matter of permanent record.

The various headings in the book furnished by our board will, in most cases, be self-explanatory. A word might be said about the use of column marked "Class No." We suggest that where the accession number is used in numbering books the class number be still kept in the column designated for that purpose. As the first book of

each class is No. 1, and succeeding books of the same class numbered consecutively, the class number of the last book added will at any time indicate the number of volumes of that particular class in the library. In this way the relative growth of the different classes of books may be readily ascertained.

Labelling. A printed set of rules relating to the loan and return of books should be pasted on the inside of front cover, and a ruled slip for entering the number of the borrower's card attached to the inside of back cover. If books are not covered they should have a gummed label attached to the back with number of book and class letter written on the same.

Charging books. We would recommend the system known as the slip system.

Each borrower should have a numbered library card, and whenever a book is drawn the date should be written or stamped on the card, and the number of the card entered in pencil on the slip attached to the inside of back cover of book.

The library record of the loan of such book is kept on a slip of paper, say 1½ x 3 inches in size, with number of library card written at the top, then class letter and number of book, followed by date of loan. These slips should be kept in a case having the necessary number of compartments, each one representing a special date. When the book is returned the date of return must be stamped on the borrower's card and the slip representing the book destroyed.

The slip system seems to be equally well adapted to large or small libraries and is the system in most general use in the libraries of the State.

Ruled slips. We will mention some of the advantages of making entry of number of library card on the slip attached to the inside of back cover of book. In this way a record is kept of the exact number of times any book may have been taken from the library since the date when slip was attached. Again, if a book is damaged it will aid in finding out who is responsible for the damage. If a borrower sends to the library asking the librarian to select a book, by comparing the borrower's card with the numbers on the slip attached to any book it can be readily ascertained whether the book has been taken before by the same person. If two library cards are held in the same household, books and cards are liable to get mixed, but when the number of card is entered in the volume this danger is avoided. In attaching ruled slip to inside of back cover of book we suggest that the slip be attached by the top, then a second slip can be attached in the same way over the first one, when necessary, so that the first slip can be easily referred to.

Gummed labels. In attaching gummed labels to the backs of books they should be put on at about the middle of the volume, as they wear longer in this way than if attached lower down.

Case for keeping book slips. When a library is open twice a week and books are allowed to be kept out three weeks with the condition that they must be returned at the end of five weeks, then the required number of compartments for the case would be ten — one for blank slips, seven for the several dates coming within the three weeks, one

* A circular letter relating to library methods, copies of which have been sent to the trustees of each library in New Hampshire.

for books out over three weeks and under five, and one for books out over five weeks.

When a small library is kept open every day it might, perhaps, be more convenient to charge the books let out the first three days of the week under date of Wednesday, and those taken out the last three days under date of Saturday, so that the account of books loaned would be kept in the same manner as in the case of a library open twice a week.

Record-book. It is necessary that a list be kept of library cards issued, and also a record made of the number of volumes taken out each time the library is open. It is requested that the latter account be kept in such a manner that the exact circulation of the library may be clearly shown.

Covering books. So far as we have been able to get the ideas of librarians on this subject, the weight of opinion seems to be decidedly against the covering of books.

Access to shelves. If the question be left to the decision of the patrons of the library, it is probable that they would express a decided preference for an arrangement that would allow them to go to the shelves and select books for themselves. The number of advocates of such a system seems to be on the increase among librarians.

While we make no definite recommendation, yet it seems to us that, wherever practicable to allow access to shelves, certain advantages accrue, tending to give better satisfaction to the patrons of the library.

Cataloguing.—It is strongly recommended that a card catalogue be made in each library. One of the advantages of such a catalogue is that it may always be kept up to date, as cards can be inserted whenever books are added to the library. As a card catalogue is for use in the library room only, it is desirable that a printed one be issued whenever practicable. Where this cannot well be done it is suggested that a list of books added to the library each year be printed as a part of the annual town report.

For description of a card catalogue, together with a list of supplies required in making the same, we refer to the catalogue issued by the Library Bureau.

Bound Periodicals.—We wish to call your special attention to the value of bound periodicals as library books. It is often the case that people having old magazines are willing to contribute the same for the benefit of the library, and in this way very desirable additions may be made available at the mere cost of binding.

THE NEW YORK CITY HALL AND THE TILDEN TRUST.

From the New York Herald.

THE trustees of the Tilden Library fund want the old City Hall removed to Bryant Park and put under their control for a library building subject to certain conditions.

Mayor Gilroy, chairman of the new Municipal

Building Commission, received Jan. 24 the following proposition from President John Bigelow of the trust fund:

To the Municipal Building Committee.

GENTLEMEN: On October 22 last I had the honor to submit to the mayor and commonalty of the city of New York, on behalf of the trustees of the Tilden trust, a communication, of which the annexed is a copy, and to which your attention is respectfully invited.

It is now rumored that legislation is in contemplation for the removal of the reservoir from Bryant Park, and also for the removal of the old City Hall, to make space for more spacious and adequate accommodations for the municipal offices. Much as we regret the necessity of disturbing a structure consecrated to us like our City Hall by so many precious historical and forensic associations, should such a necessity be found to exist we respectfully suggest that that admirable structure be transferred to the site now occupied by the reservoir in Bryant Park, and appropriated to the uses of the Tilden trust upon the conditions set forth in the annexed communication.

The mayor is reported to have said in reference to this application:

"I am entirely willing to consider the propriety of rebuilding the City Hall on the site of the Bryant Park reservoir. As to its use, I am in favor of whatever the public desires, with the understanding that the new municipal building shall be on the present site of the City Hall.

"The old City Hall could be rebuilt upon the reservoir site, and would be the beginning of the greatest library in the world. The frontage of the reservoir on Fifth Avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-second Streets, is 450 feet. The City Hall is not quite 250 feet long. It could be rebuilt 200 feet back from Fifth Avenue. Walks, flowers, trees and shrubbery in front would evoke a beautiful effect.

"The comptroller estimates that \$200,000 would be required to tear down and reconstruct the building, the exterior being as it now is and the interior made modern and convenient.

"I am not committed to this or any other plan," the mayor added. "A suggestion has been made by the Historical Society that the City Hall be rebuilt on the ground owned by the society near Manhattan Square.

"It would be well to agitate the question and get thereby an estimate of popular desire in respect to the disposition of the old City Hall when a new one shall be built."

The suggestion has been made to the comptroller that a large part of the proposed new municipal building should be devoted to a library for the collection and preservation of public documents. Very few complete sets of these documents are still in existence. Those relating to colonial New York and the early State legislatures are broken and scattered among private libraries, and it would be well to have them all gathered together in one municipal collection where they could be properly cared for.

American Library Association.

COMPARATIVE LIBRARY EXHIBIT.

THE Library School, to which was intrusted the preparation of the comparative exhibit, has sent its circulars to all libraries of 5000 volumes and over, as printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL list in 1887. We have also sent to all libraries represented in the membership of the A. L. A. and the L. A. U. K. In addition to these libraries we wish to send to any omitted from those lists, or to any of the smaller libraries that have something of interest to show. We therefore earnestly request that the addresses of any such libraries be sent in promptly. Address, *Comparative Library Exhibit*, New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.

The responses are coming in with gratifying promptness, but, as always happens, there are a few who from modesty, indolence, or indifference simply say that they think that they "have nothing worth exhibiting," and so do not even send the samples of their blanks or fill in the answers in the printed forms, which are to be grouped and bound for a permanent record of the library economy of the Columbian year. This is not loyalty to the A. L. A., and we hope the number to whom a second and more urgent notice must be sent will be very small. We all appreciate the labor of continually filling out blanks sent in by all sorts of people, but this Columbian celebration is an occasion such as will not occur again during the lives of this generation of librarians, and the results which we are collecting with so much labor will be available to just these people, who for lack of them are compelled to send frequent requests for information.

The Library School, as representing the A. L. A. in this matter, earnestly requests that every library, large or small, will send the matter asked without forcing us to write an individual letter explaining that we wish to know what is being done, even in libraries that do not think that they have anything worthy of being exhibited to the world at large.

MELVIL DEWEY, *Director*.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1893.

COLUMBIAN MEETING, 1893.

THE standing committee held several meetings during the post-conference trip in May, when the general plans as given below were fully discussed. In August, active correspondence was opened with the World's Congress authorities in Chicago. Copies of these letters have been, from time to time, sent to the five members of the committee. On September 28, the president called a meeting of such of the executive board as could be got together in Boston, for conference on the 1893 meeting, and for consideration of the plans suggested by the World's Congress committee.

The result of the discussion was entire agreement among the nine or ten members present. A full record of this conference was sent to Chicago and to the absent members of the committee.

The president spent October 19-22 in Chicago,

and a full discussion resulted in entire agreement as to the wisest plans to be adopted. On his return the standing committee met at the New York Mercantile Library, October 27, 1892. Present: president, secretary, C. A. Cutter, Miss H. P. James. There were also present Miss Mary S. Cutler and W. T. Peoples. The correspondence, reports of meetings, and discussions were all submitted.

Propositions were received from members wishing to have the meeting for 1893 held at some summer resort near Chicago, giving the entire time to meetings and then going to Chicago and giving the whole time to the World's Fair. In favor of this were urged the better accommodations and fewer distractions at a distance from the great exposition. The committee were unanimous in deciding it to be undesirable and impracticable to change the generally understood plan for meeting in Chicago itself, lest it should interfere with the plans of the librarians of Chicago and vicinity, and the World's Congress officials. The president, after consultation, had suggested the last of July for the meetings. Mr. F. H. Hild, as chairman of the library congress and representing the auxiliary, had proposed moving the date back to July 17, and it had been accepted, and later, by his request, it was agreed to begin July 13. This is the time of the literary congresses of the auxiliary, and its library meetings are to be held at different hours of the same days and in the same building.

The committee, therefore, finally voted that the A. L. A. hold its annual meeting, beginning Thursday, July 13, and continuing from six to nine days, with a single session each day. It was agreed that no new invitations to foreign librarians to prepare papers should be issued unless by arrangement with the congress, to whom should be left the international topics and papers from foreigners, except such as had already been requested for the 1893 meeting of the A. L. A. before the congress was announced.

The president's outline of work proposed for the A. L. A. for 1893, including the programme, was approved and is given in the address to members.

Voted, "That the president be authorized to prepare and distribute widely circulars for the purpose of securing new members and to stimulate the establishment of local associations, specially in every State and territory where there are none."

Voted, "That the secretary request the finance committee to authorize the necessary expense for printing and postage."

The president stated that the peculiar character of the programme would make the Columbian proceedings a handbook of library economy which would meet with a large sale if published and advertised, and that several publishers would be glad to undertake it. Some A. L. A. officers had urged that the publishing section should issue it as a means of increasing its revenues. He had assumed to speak for the A. L. A. in telling Commissioner Harris that we should greatly prefer it to be printed by the U. S. Bureau of Education and circulated very widely free, rather than get an income from a smaller circulation,

since the object of the A. L. A. was to give the public the benefits of its work to the largest possible extent. He had also told the World's Congress committee that it would be at liberty to include the whole or any part of the A. L. A. proceedings in its own transactions. The committee approved and favored the publication by the Bureau of Education if possible. If not, by such system as would scatter the proceedings most widely without expense to the A. L. A.

MELVIL DEWEY, President.

State Library Associations.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

AT the third annual meeting of the association, held at the State Library Jan. 25, 1893, the following officers were elected: President, John J. Bell; vice-presidents, E. H. Gilman, I. E. Pearl, E. P. Jewell, E. Q. Marston, Joseph B. Walker, W. W. Bailey, F. C. Faulkner, J. M. Parmelee, Cyrus Sargeant, Irving W. Drew; corresponding secretary, Albert S. Batchellor; recording secretary and clerk of the corporation, Arthur R. Kimball; librarian and treasurer, Daniel F. Seabomb. Executive Committee: John J. Bell, George C. Gilmore, Miss Caroline H. Garland, J. H. Whittier, Olin S. Davis.

The Pearl bill, introduced at the present session of the legislature, was endorsed and the propriety of its passage urged. This bill provides for compulsory support of free public libraries by the various towns of the State, for aid to the same by State appropriations, a uniform system of electing trustees of libraries, and various minor provisions relating to the supervisory powers of the library commissioners. After general discussion and remarks by members the association adjourned, to hold its next quarterly meeting at Lakeport, N. H.

The following new members were admitted: Miss Caroline H. Garland, librarian of the Dover Public Library; Mrs. M. E. Smith, Olin S. Davis, librarian of the Lakeport Public Library; C. B. Spofford, Albert Demerit, I. E. Pearl, Lucian Thompson, and Dr. E. Q. Marston.

Library Clubs.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

A MEETING of the executive committee of the New York Library Club was held at the library of the Young Men's Christian Association, Fourth Ave. and 23d St., New York, Saturday, Dec. 31, 1892, at 2:30 p.m. There were present Messrs. Berry, Baker, Poole, Cole, and Miss Coe.

The president, Mr. Berry, asked for topics for discussion at the next meeting of the club, and also if invitations had been received from any library to meet with it at the next meeting.

Mr. Baker extended an invitation to the club to hold its next meeting at the Columbia College Library.

Mr. Poole invited the club to meet at his library for the February meeting. After some discussion it was thought best to secure some

one, not a member of the club, to give a talk or read a paper upon some subject of interest to the club.

It was voted that a meeting be arranged in March, at which Mr. W. C. Prime shall be invited to talk on book illustration.

The committee then invited Mr. Baker to give a talk on early printing at a place and meeting to be determined hereafter.

A resolution to accept Mr. Baker's invitation and hold the January meeting of the club at the Columbia College Library was then passed.

As several who are especially interested in the topic discussed at the last meeting were unable to be present owing to the inclement weather, it was resolved to continue the discussion of the subject of *Branches or Delivery Stations* at the next regular meeting. The secretary was asked to request members to read the proceedings of the last meeting and the paper then read and come prepared to resume the discussion.

It was also determined that if time allowed the subject of *Published Bulletins and Printed Monthly Lists* should be taken up and those who have made experiments in either are requested to be prepared to speak on the subject.

It was resolved that Mr. Poole's invitation be accepted and that the February meeting be held at the Young Men's Christian Association Library, Fourth Avenue and 23d Street, N. Y., and that Mr. Poole give a paper on the *Manuscript Age*.

A letter from Miss Mary C. Mosman tendering her resignation as vice-president was received and action thereon deferred until the next regular meeting.

The secretary was requested to see the superintendent of the Astor Library and see if the club could obtain permission to hold its March meeting at the Astor Library. There being no further business to transact the meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

The regular meeting of the New York Library Club for January was held at the Columbia College Library, January 12, 1893, at 2:30 p.m. About twenty members of the club were present.

The president, Mr. Silas H. Berry, called the club to order at about three o'clock. He said: "The meeting will begin with the continuation of the discussion of the same question as that discussed at the last meeting."

"It is understood that the members have read Mr. Cole's article in the last number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. The weather at the last meeting was very bad and the attendance was so small it was thought that it would be well to hear from others. I will call upon Mr. Peoples to resume the discussion."

Mr. Peoples.—There seems to be an impression abroad that I am opposed to delivery stations. I believe it was reported at the last meeting that Mr. Peoples combated delivery stations. The president did not accurately state my position.

I am opposed to delivery stations for the Mercantile Library. If, as in the case of Jersey City, one can circulate 152,000 volumes from delivery stations I am in favor of them. If, as in Brook-

lyn, they circulated only an average of two volumes a day at each station I do not think them a howling success.

The Mercantile Library, years ago, before I had anything to do with it, tried delivery stations. It was tried for several years and at last given up. There were all manner of complaints. They did not prove satisfactory to the managers of the library nor to the public. As I have said, I had nothing to do with this trial.

I have been very severely attacked because the Mercantile Library has not adopted the "Bardwell Plan," as it is called. The daily papers in the summer took up the question. When Mr. Bardwell and I talk quietly together on this subject we agree; but when he talks to the reporters he states the matter differently. From 9 stations he circulates 5125 volumes, which is less than 2 volumes a day at each station. He says one of the best features of the plan is that the members who draw their books from the library return them at the stations. It seems to me that this is a bad feature, as I should rather have them procured at the stations and returned to the library.

We gave up our stations on account of their unpopularity and because they were unsatisfactory. I think branches would be more satisfactory than stations in places where they can be used advantageously. I have watched the Brooklyn plan with much interest. If it had been successful we should have adopted it.

We have a branch library at the Equitable Building, where we have circulated about 100,000 books a year. According to Mr. Bardwell's plan he would require 200 stations to circulate the same number, or 300 stations to circulate as many as Mr. Cole has circulated through his 9 stations. A person going to the branch library in the Equitable Building orders from the main library and can take a book from the branch until the book ordered is obtained. The branch is more expensive than a station, as we have to pay the rent of the booth we occupy and the salary of an attendant.

Certainly Mr. Cole has made a success of stations in his case. But Newark failed to make a success of it when it was attempted there. This may be owing to the fact that the library in Newark is centrally located, as is not the case in Jersey City.

I think you all will agree with me that a public library cannot be conducted on the same lines as the Mercantile Library. What I wish to combat is that I am not opposed to branch libraries where they can be successfully conducted.

We have a system of delivering books at the houses of our patrons in any portion of the city below 59th Street. We frequently have to pay 10 cents where we only receive 5 cents. By this system we have circulated about 5500 volumes more than Mr. Bardwell, of the Brooklyn Mercantile Library, has circulated by his stations. Above 59th Street we have to charge more than 5 cents, as it is harder to get around the city on account of Central Park.

Mr. Berry. — I am sorry we have misrepresented Mr. Peoples and am glad to be set right. We have with us to-day Mr. H. J. Carr, of the Albright Memorial Library of Scranton, Pa., and should be glad to hear from him.

Mr. Carr. — I am a stranger here, but am very glad indeed to be present at this meeting of the club. If there were more present I should say it would be best for me to remain silent. Mr. Peoples has said it is a matter of location and personal equation. In some localities branch libraries have been successful. It certainly costs more money to run branches than delivery stations. It is therefore a question of means and location. In either case the public are glad to avail themselves of anything that costs them nothing. For this reason we see how eager they are to take advantage of free public libraries which are constantly being opened in new places.

Mr. Berry. — Has any one else a thought upon the subject? I see with us Mr. Arthur W. Tyler, of the Columbia College Library. We should be glad to hear from him.

Mr. Tyler. — I think, from what has been said by Mr. Peoples, the subject has been pretty well covered. I wish we could have Boston's experience on this point. I think even there, if they could get a combination of the two systems, better work could be done. My successor at Plainfield, N. J., Miss Adams, is here. The library there is very much at one side of the town, with another municipality quite near. The two Plainfields are in two counties, divided only by a very small brook. There are other places similar to it in location. I think there ought to be three branches in that place. From this talk to-day I hope something will come up at the Columbian Exhibition at the A. L. A. meeting next summer. I think the systems of the delivery station and branch library may be combined with advantage. It depends upon the place, the immediate surroundings of the library, and upon the librarian and the situation of the library itself.

Mr. Berry then called upon some one else to give the club the benefit of his experience.

Mr. Peoples. — I would like to ask Mr. Cole if any compensation is paid to those having the care of the Jersey City delivery station. Mr. Bardwell says none is paid to those having the care of his.

Mr. Cole. — We pay at the rate of $\frac{1}{16}$ of a cent for all books returned from the stations to the library. This includes cards returned with call-slips to be filled out, and also those returned with money to pay fines. This compensation is based upon a list, including all the above items, which we require the station-keepers to send to the library with the books.

Mr. Baker. — Perhaps you will permit one who has had no experience in a public library to say a word. One thought, I think, has not been brought out, either at the preceding meeting or to-day; I mean the idea of a branch library as a permanent condition.

The delivery station is a good makeshift, but we ought to think of the branch library as a permanent condition. Trustees and libraries ought not to be satisfied to attempt to simply supply a large population or area from one library. It would be like obliging the population to buy their groceries at one store, or to put only one church in a community. The public, when the city gets large enough, should have several libraries or branch libraries. This ought to be the

ideal: small libraries in different localities, which shall be central points for books, where the people can go and read. We do not do all that ought to be done by simply putting a book into a man's hands. I would say in closing: how far this makeshift of delivery stations can best be used until we have branch libraries where the people can use them depends upon the place, its surroundings, and the means at its command.

Mr. Poole.—I think the branch library possesses some advantages that are not inherent in delivery stations. In the branch library we have a better and broader influence than in the delivery stations. We propose, in my own library, to send some of our art-books to our branches and to have talks or lectures upon the subjects of which they treat. Some person, who is to make this talk, will make known to the librarian the subject which he proposes to discuss, and the books will be selected by him and the librarian. The books will then be carried to the branch and used by the lecturer to illustrate his subject. They will then be left there for several days to be looked over by those who are interested in them. This will also tend to draw people from the branch libraries to the main library to consult other books of a similar character. In this way we hope to advertise the library. It is a question in what condition these books will come back. We have tried it in a single case, and they came back all right; but it is a question yet to be solved how they will stand the transportation and wear. They ought at least to be kept under the eye of an attendant. I went into a branch library the other day and found a man with a large and costly work in his lap. I called the attention of the librarian to it. I notice Mr. Peoples seems to laugh at the idea.

Mr. Peoples.—At the wear and tear. I think you will find the wear and tear of the books very great. We found it so in our case, and it will certainly increase the binding bills.

Mr. Berry.—Is any one else going into it out at Paterson, Mr. Winchester?

Mr. Winchester.—Nothing of the kind is going on at Paterson. Two or three years ago some of the trustees and I, too, had an idea that we ought to establish delivery stations. We investigated the matter. This was before Mr. Cole had fairly begun his work at Jersey City. We found Mr. Hill, of Newark, was already talking of discontinuing his delivery stations, and we gave up the idea, for some time to come at least. Our library is centrally located. I have been thinking of what Mr. Tyler said of Plainfield. It appears to me that the library ought not to be at one side of the town. This should be looked out for at the time the library is located.

Mr. Tyler.—If the building and lot are given, what are you going to do about it? At Indianapolis we had a system of statistics by which we could tell just how many times any periodical or newspaper in the reading-room—for example, the *London Times*—was read. In the schools we had 27 branch libraries. There ought to be in that city five outlying branch libraries and about five delivery stations established at other points. They have 125,000 inhabitants. Instead of five

branches and five delivery stations they have but one library. If, ten years ago, with 80,000 people, we might have established in that city the plan I have laid down, a proper distribution of books might have been made and a large circulation built up. In Quincy, Ill., we had a circulation of 49,000 volumes, and last year a circulation of 55,000 and a reading-room record nearly as large. This shows how desirous the towns that do not have libraries may be for books.

Mr. Berry.—I told at the last meeting our position in regard to branch libraries or stations. We have paid servants ready to go on with the work. At one branch we have a copy of the card catalogue. It costs them about 1 cent a card for the copying. They have a catalogue just as good as the one in the main library. We are circulating about 6000 vols., 5000 of them through two stations. Another branch is talking of duplicating the catalogue so as to increase their circulation. We have a good example in Brooklyn of the avidity with which the people will take books if any can be had free. Our circulation is 30,000 vols. That of the Union for Christian work, where they are free, is 75,000 vols. The people are ready for free libraries.

Mr. Poole.—I was at our French branch not long since. The librarian asked me if they could not have a copy of our French catalogue, which I shall have placed in the branch, and also a duplicate in the main library for the use of the library itself. We have about 1200 different works, but how many volumes I do not know.

Mr. Berry.—Shall we proceed to the discussion of the second subject? Some of you have experimented with monthly book-lists. We shall be glad to hear of that experience. Who has tried it?

Mr. Cole.—Our experience in Jersey City has not yet passed out of the experimental age and our experience has not been entirely satisfactory from a business point of view. As a means of informing the patrons of the library what new works have been added to the library, it has been very successful, as our increased circulation bears witness. The attempts to make the "Library Record" self-supporting by the introduction of advertisements has been its one weak point. This we have been unable to do. It has cost us about \$45 a month for printing 3500 copies, from which we have received from \$25 to \$30 a month for advertising. The printing has been done at a contract price during the year by three different printers, which accounts for the want of uniformity in its typographical appearance. The soliciting of advertisements has been done by the contractor who had charge of the collecting and delivery of books at our delivery stations. The rapid growth of the library and the consequent long list of additions to be printed each month has left but a limited space for advertising. Copies are distributed at the library and delivery stations gratuitously to all borrowers, and are mailed to subscribers for 50 cents a year. I endeavored to get the "Record" entered as second-class mail-matter at our post-office, but, as we had at the time of application no regular list of subscribers, the authorities at Washington declined to allow us to take the benefit of the law. It

would seem as if the law ought to permit such publications to enjoy its benefits. Upon the whole, notwithstanding its lack of self-support, I do not see how we could have kept our patrons apprised of the growth of the library in any more economical manner.

Mr. Peoples.—We have a card catalogue kept up to date. We issue a bulletin once a year. It has just been sent to press and will cost about \$300. We charge 5 cents a copy, which does not pay the cost of printing. We put a price on it in order to protect it. If free they would be asked for and carried away by those already having copies.

We have accession lists, which are struck off on Edison's mimeograph. They are very popular. Their number is dependent on the number of books received at the library. They are issued whenever enough books have been added to fill up a sheet. A number of our members always keep them on file. Sometimes two or three sheets are issued in one week. By this means our members are kept informed every few days of what books have been added to the library.

Mr. Baker.—Our practice of announcing new books received is very simple. Some colleges issue elaborate bulletins of their accessions. The Harvard and Cornell bulletins are, as it were, carefully prepared bibliographical contributions. They are issued some time after the receipt of the books, generally quarterly. The Boston Public Library bulletin was the forerunner of these bulletins. When the matter came up here for consideration it was thought best not to follow their methods. The delay in their appearance renders them of less value than they otherwise might have. This led us to print something entirely different. We have printed for several years a simple one-line entry list, which is copied from the accession-book. It is not prepared with the care and accuracy of the catalogue. The titles are entered as they stand on the title-page or bookseller's list, and we do not look up other names. The bulletin is sent to the college officers and to other colleges and libraries. It is a publication without any pretence as to accuracy.

Valuable as the other bulletins already mentioned are when they are received, they soon lose their value. This is not perhaps in the line of the question under discussion, but I wish to put myself on record as to the practice pursued by us at the Columbia College Library.

Mr. Tyler.—At Indianapolis we put a list of about 300 books a month in the Sunday paper. We published a short list with the shelf-marks of books which would be ready for delivery at 9 o'clock the next morning. I carried out the same plan at Quincy, Ill., and my successor at Plainfield says she is pursuing the same idea there. Most small towns can make arrangements with the local papers to print such lists with the shelf-marks. I found this plan to work well. I do not see why it could not be carried out in a place as large as Paterson even.

Mr. Berry.—This plan is carried on by the Union for Christian Work in Brooklyn. The Brooklyn Library also follows this plan with the Brooklyn papers, which give the lists as a matter

of news, without expense to the library. The Brooklyn Library also issues an annual list of its additions. We issue a slip containing perhaps 75 titles at irregular intervals. We sell them at a cent apiece, and they pay for the printing. What has any one else done?

Mr. Poole.—We publish a paper, but as it is for the use of all the Y. M. C. A. branches we do not use much space for this use ourselves. I think something might be done to call attention to the old books. In order to do this we make special lists, such as those on the fine arts, etc.

Mr. Carr.—I think the Salem, Mass., bulletin is gotten up on an ideal method, as in their monthly bulletin they issue special lists. It takes money to print them as well as to prepare them. In Muskegon, Mich., in one of the leading papers, the librarian has a column reserved in which she puts a list of a few books and then calls attention to some of the old books in the library. This did away with the rush for new books. *The Publishers' Weekly* is agitating the idea of booksellers and publishers calling attention to their available old books.

Mr. Winchester.—A young man asked for the privilege of printing our catalogues and with them some entirely unobjectionable advertisements. He proposed to issue an edition of about 10,000 copies. The library decided to accept his offer. I had an interview with him. He left me not quite as well satisfied as when he came. He went away, and I heard afterwards that two or three young men had expected to make several thousand dollars out of the enterprise. He sent word, finally, that he would have to relinquish the project. I think that catalogues supported by advertisements are not a success.

At this point the discussion was suspended.

Mr. Berry then read a letter from Miss Mary C. Mosman, resigning from membership in the club on account of absence due to illness. Her resignation was accepted and the secretary was requested to extend to Miss Mosman the regrets and sympathy of this club.

Mr. Baker.—I have been commissioned by the executive committee to nominate Mr. Willis A. Bardwell to fill the vacancy caused by Miss Mosman's resignation.

The motion was duly seconded, and Mr. Bardwell was elected vice-president to fill the unexpired term.

Mr. Baker then proposed the name of Mr. Perry, librarian of the Harlem Library, for membership to the club. He was duly elected.

Mr. Berry.—It is to be hoped that our members will take an interest in increasing the membership of the club. There are very likely many who could easily be induced to become members with a little urging. We ought to have all the libraries represented that are located in this metropolitan district.

Something over a year ago we started to gather information for a *Library Handbook* for this vicinity; to be about the size of our club handbook, perhaps, each library subscribing for as many as it could use. This handbook was to give the strong points and other desirable information as to each of the libraries in this district. Miss

Crandall was at work on this when she left for Chicago. Perhaps some members of the club would like to say something in regard to this work and as to the advisability of going on with it. The state of the treasury of the club, in my judgment, would warrant going on with this work.

Mr. Peoples. — If I recollect rightly it was not the idea of the club to print this work, but to get it printed outside and to guarantee the publishing of it without loss to whoever should undertake it. I do not think the club is in a state to undertake it.

Mr. Poole. — It is going to cost something to prepare the material. It needs some one who can take this matter in hand that we can pay for collecting the matter, editing it, and reading the proofs. We have a committee on the subject that has not been discharged yet. It might look about and report at the next meeting.

Mr. Peoples. — I responded to the inquiries made of me for material for this work.

Mr. Baker. — I had a circular letter prepared at my own expense and sent it out. The clerical work was done by Miss Crandall. A large number of the libraries written to responded, and their replies are in this building in a place of safety. Within the last three months I have had a supplementary report from one librarian, bringing the report of her library down to date.

The trouble is to get the right person to undertake the preparation and copying of this work and to get the right publisher. The publisher would be at very little expense, as he would get the copy all made out. The question is to get the right person to do this work. Our understanding was that the club should not be held financially responsible for this undertaking. About two-thirds of the libraries first written to responded. Now this information has been lying for about two years, so that it would be necessary to send another circular to get the matter up to date. Some libraries need to be written up more or less fully than reported. The material needs editing very carefully. If the club could see its way clear to stand behind this editorial work, and if a publisher could be found who would take it up, there is no reason why it should not be carried on. It should tell about the New York libraries — when they were founded and what is to be found in them, etc. I have talked with one man who might be induced to go into it without pay.

I ought to make one suggestion. I may have been dilatory as a member of this committee. Would it not be well to let the old committee resign and appoint a new one to take a fresh start? I should be glad to turn over materials, but could not put much work into it for the next six months.

Mr. Poole. — The meeting to-day is small, and I should like it if Mr. Baker would see a publisher before the next meeting and report. I think it is a good thing, and it is a good advertisement for each library. Perhaps some of our library committees would subscribe towards the work.

Mr. Baker. — We have no copy to present to a publisher, nor could we tell him how many pages it would make. I could, perhaps, sound some of them by letter.

Mr. Peoples. — I move that Mr. Baker look over

his material in hand and make an effort to get an editor, and report at the next meeting.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Poole and passed.

Mr. Baker. — I would like members of the club to suggest the names of persons in order to get track of the right man or woman to edit this work.

The club then adjourned.

GEORGE WATSON COLE, *Sec'y.*

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA LIBRARY CLUB.

The club, feeling that a series of lectures such as Mr. Hamlin Garland is able to give would be appreciated by the patrons of the library and the reading public of Los Angeles in general, prevailed upon Mr. Garland during his stay in southern California to deliver three lectures on American literature under the auspices of the club. The large audience which greeted the speaker every evening demonstrated the wisdom of having placed the admission at the nominal price of 25 cents, simply enough to defray the expense of advertising, etc.

December 28 was devoted to the "Poets of the New Eldorado." In this lecture Mr. Garland outlined American pioneer literature in general, dwelling on Joaquin Miller and Bret Harte in particular. Mr. Garland had visited Joaquin Miller but a few days previous to the lecture, and made a tour of some of the mountain scenery so graphically described by the poet. He said of this, "I have seen the old miners coming down the mountain-side, walking right out of Miller's poetry."

The subject of the second lecture was "Americanism in Fiction and the Drama" (W: D. Howells and H: James). The lecturer in speaking of Howells' "Criticism and Fiction" called it the greatest book of the decade, and the one which is to accomplish more than any other in educating the people to a true sense of the function of literature as portraying the every-day life of the masses and not the supposed life of royalty, the conventional hero and heroine, the deep-dyed villain, etc.

After the lecture Mr. Garland spoke of the Independent Theatre movement in Boston, and gave a description of the performance of "Margaret Fleming" by Mr. and Mrs. Herne.

In the last lecture the portrayal of characteristic American life was traced through the works of local novelists: *Prairie West* — Joseph Kirkland and E. W. Howe; *The South* — G: W. Cable, Joel C. Harris, Miss Murfree, and Miss Baylor; *New England* — Miss Wilkins, Miss Jewett, and Rose Terry Cooke.

At the meeting of the club, Thursday evening, Jan. 5, the treasurer reported a deficit of 40 cents after all expenses had been paid; the amount, however, was promptly voted paid from the treasury with the unanimous expression that had the deficit been far greater the club would be justified in the outlay, as the results are already quite noticeable in the lists handed in at the delivery desk of the library; Howells and James appear more frequently, and the names incidentally mentioned by the lecturer are eagerly sought for.

It is the intention of the club to follow this course by others of similar character.

Mrs. Kate Tupper Galpin then presented a paper on the "Ethics of the School-Room."

ESTELLE HAINES, *Secretary*.

Reviews.

THE A. L. A. INDEX. An index to general literature, biographical, historical, and literary essays and sketches, reports and publications of boards and societies dealing with education, health, labor, charities and corrections, etc., etc. By W. I. Fletcher, with the co-operation of many librarians; issued by the publishing section of the American Library Association. Boston, Houghton Mifflin & Co., 1893. c. '92. 6+329 p. Q. cl., net, \$5; hf. mor., net, \$6.50.

This long and anxiously awaited volume is at last completed and issued, and at once takes its place among the books absolutely essential in every library of the world which pretends in the slightest degree to keep down to date, or to furnish its readers with the most ordinary means of reference and study. The nature of the volume has been so well exploited in the past, and is so fully detailed in its own title, as to hardly call for description. Suffice to say, that nearly 1500 separate works (a large number of which are in more than a single volume) have been analyzed, and the subjects treated have thus become as available for use and reference as the more ordinary books whose titles give a real key to the subject treated. It is truly an "open sesame" to a most important collection of books, quadrupling their value to any library which is wise enough to procure this index. Its publication is glory enough for the publishing section of the A. L. A., even should it never do another thing, and Mr. Fletcher has ranged his name among the greatest of compilers by his arduous and enormous labor. To both, the library profession and book-readers owe more than can be expressed by words.

After such acknowledgment, the task of critic seems both ungenerous and contradictory. But while holding to all we have above written, while claiming for the editor and the publishing section just what we believe them entitled to, yet we must add that the book is not above criticism, and could have been much better. Indeed, it is surprising that, being so good, it was not more so.

The most marked defect naturally would be in omissions. Had the title claimed less for it, or had there been any apparent system in the inclusion or exclusion of works, this would hardly have been a matter for fault-finding. Of necessity some winnowing process was necessary, and so long as a clear line was drawn there could be no objection to omissions of books falling outside of the scope of the index. But there is absolutely no system—for that outlined in the preface means practically that anything can be included or excluded. As a result the works included seem to have really been analyzed, so far

as we can judge, because some one would or could analyze them, and books of exactly equal importance and popularity have been omitted. Thus, in the collected writings of the American statesmen this curious omission is made:

<i>Indexed.</i>	<i>Not Indexed.</i>
Ames,	Washington,
Clay,	Gallatin,
Adams,	Jay,
Hopkinson,	Marshall,
Hamilton,	Dickinson,
Jefferson,	Calhoun,
Garfield,	Webster,
Franklin,	Dallas,
Blaine,	Quincey,
Madison,	Carey,
Seward,	Rantoul,
Sumner,	Garrison.
Tilden,	
Woodbury,	
Dix.	

But even more marked is this defect in other subjects. "The Homes of American Statesmen" is included, but not "The Homes of American Authors." The publications of the Massachusetts Historical Society are indexed, but none of the other historical societies. In biographical collections we find Howe's "Eminent Mechanics," Flanders' "Chief Justices," Sabine's "Loyalists," and Jenkins' "Governors of New York;" but not Armor's "Governors of Pennsylvania," Van Santvoord's "Chief Justices," Livingston's "American Lawyers," and many other works of a kindred nature. Equally incomprehensible is the selection of society publications. The publications of the American Economic, the Geographical, and the Social Science societies are included, but the Medical, Anthropological, Ethnological, Academy of Sciences, Philosophical, Numismatic, and indeed practically all the learned societies, are omitted. In the State publications, alluded to on the title, only a few of the States are represented. A regrettable omission of a whole class is to be noted in the entire absence of such works as the *Harvard Miscellany*, *Somer's Tracts*, *Forcé's Tracts*, *Andros' Tracts*, *Pamphleteer*, and McCullough reprints. These are perhaps the most irritating and difficult group of books the librarian is called upon to analyze, and might well have been done once for all in this index.

And yet this criticism is based on what the book might have been, rather than on what it is. When every deduction of omission and commission is made, the fact still remains that a vast mass of interesting and valuable literature has been enormously increased in value by being made available. Thousands will use it in the future, and the saving of time is almost incalculable. This will have been only done with enormous and disinterested toil on the part of many. Blemishes cannot render the work done of less importance, nor their work less admirable and praiseworthy. All concerned in the splendid volume need only consider this criticism as a guide-post to errors that perhaps could not be obviated. The critical word is spoken in a true admiration, and long after it has been forgotten, the volume will stand as a memorial of their work and trouble.

P. L. F.

KIMBALL, Arthur R. Report of the State Librarian to the New Hampshire legislature for the year ending October 1, 1892, being the twenty-third annual report of the librarian subsequent to the act approved July 3, 1866. Concord, Ira C. Evans, Public Printer. 1892. 271 p. O. cl., n. p.

The appendix of this report is not so rich in State bibliography as was that of the report for 1890-91, but it contains what is of special interest to library workers—an alphabetical classed list of all libraries in New Hampshire which are regularly open to the public or to some portion of the public. The libraries are classed as (I.) libraries owned by the town, or independently or jointly controlled by the town; (II.) libraries owned and controlled by organized associations or by individuals; (III.) public school libraries; (IV.) libraries of schools and colleges owned and controlled by private corporations or by individuals; (V.) libraries owned by the State. In the first class there are 58 libraries; in the second, 37; in classes III. and IV., 15; in class V., 7; while 58 libraries are unclassified for lack of data. Among these is the Shaker Community Library of Canterbury, which numbers 2000 v. 175 libraries are recorded in all. The number of volumes, date of establishment, limitations of use, public appropriation, and name of librarian are given in every case, in a brief descriptive note which summarizes the facts of chief importance. Mr. Kimball has evidently devoted much care to the gathering of this information and has presented it in simple and concise form. He appends a tabulated list of the libraries in each class. The State library laws are given in full, and the appendix concludes with a "Bibliography of Dover, N. H.," compiled by the New Hampshire Library Association. This bibliography, separately reprinted by J. R. Ham, was noted in the January LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Heretofore Mr. Kimball has devoted the appendices of his annual reports chiefly to the careful and comprehensive cataloging and classification of New Hampshire State publications. In this appendix the work is carried on to some extent. The departmental reports, 1822-92, which in the appendix of 1890-91 were fully presented in a tabulated index-list, are condensed into a brief catalogue, alphabetized according to departments, with full titles and descriptive notes. A chronological check-list of the legislative journals, 1784-1891, is given; the valuable check-list of New Hampshire laws, 1789-1891, is slightly extended; there is a list of the special publications of the State issued during the year, and a list of special publications of departments for the same period is given. The appendix covers 198 p. as against 271 in the previous report, a decrease which is perhaps due to the fact that all available material is now about exhausted. Mr. Kimball's work in this direction has been of very great importance, and the appendices to his annual reports form a carefully comprehensive State bibliography, which should be of value not only to libraries but to those whose work makes them users of "pub. docs."

H. H.

U. S. Superintendent of Documents (Rev. J. G. Ames). Report regarding the receipt, distribution, and sale of public documents by the Department of the Interior, 1891-92. Washington, Gov. Pr. Off., 1893.

Mr. Ames reports the receipt of 46,421 Congressional documents and 55,921 other documents from the public printer for the usual distribution, and 27,100 volumes of public documents from the libraries of the country for filling gaps in other libraries. Mr. Ames again urges legislation in regard to the printing and distribution of public documents. Without entirely approving of the bill now pending he declares that it would unify and simplify the whole work of distribution, and in some degree introduce business principles into it.

"It will largely reduce," he says, "the expense of printing, binding, and distributing documents. It is thought, by those best qualified to form an estimate, that this reduction will amount to from \$200,000 to \$300,000 per annum. In my own judgment, the passage of this bill will ultimately result in a saving to the government of even a larger sum."

"The amount to be annually expended for this purpose will of course depend upon the will of Congress, but it is probable that if the whole work of distributing documents were put under the supervision of one single officer he would soon be able so to systematize it as to effect a large saving, while his experience would enable him at an early day to point out to Congress ways in which expenditures for printing may be lessened, especially in reducing the number of certain documents which are now printed very much in excess of the demand for the same."

"I am myself convinced, after an experience of eighteen years in my present office, that two-thirds of the documents which are now being printed year by year would be entirely adequate to meet all legitimate demands, and the number might be reduced one-half if ample provision were made for supplying public, university, and college libraries. If, however, it is the object and policy of Congress to print documents, not for the purpose of diffusing useful information, but for complimentary or partisan distribution, then little reduction in expenditures for public printing can be expected. Such personal and indiscriminate distribution will lead to continually increasing appropriations as the population of the country and the membership of the two Houses of Congress increase."

"It may not indeed be a very large sum that is needlessly and therefore inexcusably expended in conducting this part of the public business under present methods, but any suggestions looking to the saving of one-half or even one-fourth of a million of dollars per annum may well receive the attention of Congress, especially when this saving can be accomplished not only without detriment but with advantage to the public service."

If, as seems likely, the bill fails in this Congress, we hope its friends will take heart from the long-delayed success of the copyright bill and present it to the next and the next and the next Congress till it passes.

C. A. C.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Univ. extension bulletin, no. 4, Nov., 1892: Libraries and university extension. Albany, 1892. Pages 147-174. O.

Contents: Local public libraries and their relation to university extension, by Katherine L. Sharp; Progress of university extension; Travelling libraries.

LOCAL.

Altoona, Pa. Mechanics' L. Added 2339; total 17,141; total membership 1126; receipts \$4816.31; expenses \$3879.82. Circulation not given. 140 periodicals are taken.

Ballston Spa, N. Y. The town trustees have adopted a resolution providing for a public library under the provisions of the law of 1892, to be established and maintained at no expense to the village.

Baltimore, Md. Pratt P. L. When Mr. Enoch Pratt gave the city his check for \$833,333.33, the city authorities invested it with the purpose of allowing the annual interest to compound with the principal until it amounted to a sum yielding an income of \$50,000 per annum to support the library. This period has arrived, and the city will no longer be called upon to make an appropriation from the annual tax levy. On the shelves of the library and its branches are 122,773 volumes.

Bangor (Me.) P. L. A. Added 2458; total 33,487. Issued home use, 41,576; ref. use 25,242; total 66,818 (fict. and juv. 45,588); receipts \$2606.25; expenses \$2577.24.

"It is sometimes thought that the many boys daily visiting the reading-room do so for the sole purpose of reading stories, but a reference to the record during the past two years shows that books on electricity are often used, works on natural history (especially books on birds) largely called for, while the *Scientific American* and supplement have been used by the boys 492 times. Such books are never issued to those wishing them simply for the pictures. The unbound magazines, exclusive of the *St. Nicholas* and *Wide Awake* have been used 2761 times, and in many of these cases by the young people."

Blandford, Mass. The free library building, on which work will soon begin, is the gift of Mrs. Josephine E. S. Porter, in memory of her son Edgar Sheffield Porter. The building, 55 x 32, is to be of cream-colored Blandford brick with a slated roof. The main part is devoted to a library and reading-room, 20 x 40; at the north end will be an old brick fireplace and the memorial tablet of brass on a pink marble background; on the west side a large bay-window. A wide veranda runs the width of the building. The interior will be finished in oak. The library building, which is to be dedicated next spring, is the outgrowth of an effort put forth by Mrs. Porter several years ago to create an interest in reading

and education at Blandford by circulating books at her own house among the village people and summer visitors. A demand for good literature followed, and the nucleus of a library was soon established.

Bradford (Mass.) P. L. Opened Jan. 28, 1892. Issued 16,781; total 2482; no. cardholders 986. Teachers' cards entitle the holder to 4 books for school-room use.

Canton (O.) P. L. (Rpt.) Added 154; total 3548; missing 40; lost and paid for 1. Total no. cardholders 4411. Issued 17,926 (fict. 10,363); daily av. 60.

Chattanooga (Tenn.) L. A. Added 1027; total 5000; no. members 750.

Chicago, Ill. Crerar L. In an interview, Mr. Norman Williams, one of the executors of Mr. Crerar's will, said: "The public library has gone so largely and so successfully into the sub-station work that any additional circulating library is certainly unnecessary in this city."

"The only field left us is that of a reference library, like the Newberry Library. This field, I think, we can occupy with advantage. It is not only desirable that there should be a reference library nearer to the south side people than the Newberry Library is, but there is need of another reference library without reference to location, because one such library cannot cover the whole field of learning."

"How much money will the John Crerar Library have?"

"No one knows, as the bequest is residuary; and how much money will be left after the other bequests are paid no one knows. It is possible that it may have \$2,500,000, but that is not much for such a purpose."

Public Librarian Hild said: "I agree with Mr. Williams entirely. The sub-station system of the Public Library is the finest in the country, except that of the Public Library of Boston, which has not only sub-stations but sub-libraries. We have 30 sub-stations, and it is not unlikely that in the future we may have sub-libraries also. Our service is splendid, and it takes only 12 hours for a person to receive a book for which he has applied at one of these sub-stations. We can supply the demand of the whole city, and will be better and better able to do it in the future. No endowed library can compete with us, and it would be undesirable that any should attempt to do it. Therefore, I should say that, if the John Crerar Library was to be a circulating library, it would be absolutely unnecessary and useless."

"As a reference library, I see no reason why there should not be a field for it. As Mr. Williams said, no endowed reference library can cover the whole field of literature and learning. The Newberry Library does not attempt it. It excels in music, medicine, philology, and a few other departments, but in many other departments it will never try to excel."

"Is there any agreement between it and other libraries?"

"Well, you know, the Public Library abandoned the subject of medicine, and sent all its medical works, except those of a popular charac-

ter, to the Newberry Library, and will never replace them. On the other hand, we are rich in some topics that the Newberry people will never touch. There is a tacit agreement between us, and I believe that there will be one between all the libraries in the city, including the John Crerar Library and that of the University of Chicago. Any other policy would be suicidal, and without such an understanding the John Crerar Library would be of no more use as a reference library than as a circulating library. All that I have said receives additional force from a piece of news that I heard the other day. I learned from a perfectly reliable source that another wealthy citizen of Chicago has made the same provision in his will for a great library on the west side that Newberry made for one on the north side. That would seem to fix the location of the John Crerar Library on the south side, although the will contains no provision to this effect."

Cincinnati, O. Young Men's Mercantile L. Assoc. Added 1110; total not given; issued 55,537 (fict. 34 %); no. members 1829; expenses \$10,777.04.

Council Bluffs (Ia.) P. L. (Rpt.) Added 1600; total 14,198; issued 36,081 (fict. 22,014); receipts \$7171.96; expenditures \$5393.11; total no. cardholders 4169; visitors to library and reading-rooms 74,280.

Denver, Col. Mercantile L. Added 4125; total 23,351; issued home use 100,819 (fict. 60.1 %); visitors to reading-room 53,845.

Fairhaven, Mass. The Millicent Library (see L. J., 18: 21 and alter Conn. to Mass.) was dedicated Jan. 30. Remarks were made by H. H. Rogers and an address delivered by Rev. Robert Collier.

Gardner, Mass. Levi Heywood Memorial L. (6th rpt.) Added 317; total 4431; issued 12,847 (fict. 78 %); total no. cardholders 2467.

"The needs of the library are always the same, more money for books, more money for running expenses in order that the library may be opened every day and the reading-room on Sundays. The schools are beginning to respond to the encouragement given, and to call for many books of special interest and value in their work, thus opening up an unlimited field of the greatest importance."

"The invested funds have shrunk to less than \$20,000 through unfortunate investments, the lessened income now barely providing sufficient money to pay current expenses, leaving the donation from the town the sole source for purchase of new books."

The librarian calls for a complete catalogue, more reference-room space and more books. She says:

"The history and geography classes come from the schools in good numbers, and we are sometimes driven to our wits' end to find books for all on the same subject, books which are at the same time attractive and juvenile. It would, in our opinion, be the best thing possible even considering our poverty-stricken condition, if we were to place on our shelves four or five copies

each of all the 'Zigzag books' and 'Boy travelers' and kindred books, which now do not half go round the geography classes. They are books which are both attractive and instructive, and might help to divert some of the young minds from a too liberal diet of Alger and Optic."

Glens Falls, N. Y. Crandall P. L. The library was opened to the public Nov. 11, 1892. Total no. v. on accession-book 3742; this does not include a number of v. as yet uncatalogued. Issued 8034 (fict. 5736); total no. cardholders 2300; receipts \$2707.50; expenses \$2100.89. A catalogue will be issued about April 1.

"One of the greatest needs in addition to what we have now is a reading room for boys. This could be run at a small yearly expense."

Hartford, Ct. J. Pierpont Morgan, the New York banker, who gave \$50,000 for the free library, attended the recent opening exercises in the new building.

On Jan. 20 he sent the Athenæum trustees a deed of a lot of 63 feet front on Main Street, next south of the buildings, saying that they evidently needed more room. There are no conditions in his gift, which cost \$25,000.

Miss Hewins reports a singular and altogether unexpected compliment to one of the speakers at the exercises. She writes: "There has been such a demand for the night blooming cereus that it has been taken from its temporary retirement in the cellar and put in a conspicuous place in the historical room."

Hartford, Ct. The Case Memorial Library was dedicated Jan. 18. It is one of the finest structures of the Hartford Theological Seminary and is the gift of the late Newton Case, in memory of his wife, having been completed since his death. It contains 55,000 volumes, many of which were originally in the celebrated Sunderland Library. Before he projected the library building Mr. Case spent \$50,000 on books for the library.

An historical address was delivered by J. M. Allen, who was an intimate friend of Mr. Case. President C. D. Hartranft also spoke.

Kensington, Md. The formal opening of the Noyes F. L. took place January 3. The exercises comprised speeches and music and were well attended. The library is the gift of Brainerd H. Warner, of Kensington, and Crosby S. Noyes, editor of the *Washington Star*. It contains 650 v.

Lawrence (Mass.) P. L. Added 869; total 35,478; issued 87,666 (fict. 43.1 %); no. cardholders 4000. School-teachers are allowed to take out 10 books at a time.

Los Angeles (Cal.) P. L. Added 5420; total 29,389 (fict. 8013); home issue 233,363 (fict. 173,191).

"Los Angeles stands 6th on the roll of honor in the United States in the number of volumes actually taken out for home reading in a single year."

"In last year's report an attempt was made to show the degree of popularity of certain books; since then all records of this kind have been abandoned as involving too much time even if

the figures could be made correctly. In such averages allowance would have to be made for the extent to which popular books are duplicated, also whether subject to seven day, two weeks', or four weeks' time limitations, and the ratio of fiction to the other classes in use; and altogether it is an expensive and finally unsatisfactory, if not useless, method to determine the value of a book either to the library or to the reader. The percentage of fiction is also unimportant as showing the value or real usefulness of a library, provided the rule is strictly adhered to not to permit books of dubious moral effect or trashy, ill-written or flabby ones on the shelves. To afford a means of healthy amusement is one of the library's greatest privileges. The misuse of books is in the tendency of young people to read too many books, but there are many ways of checking this, and energy expended at this point accomplishes much more permanent good than trying to keep down the number of books drawn by confirmed 'fiction fiends.'

"The point of greatest importance is to introduce people to the use of books, to promote the evolution from poor books to better; and finally to good books as an inevitable consequence.

"The plan of circulating books by means of school distribution has been in operation one year and has given great satisfaction to all concerned, the only drawback being the lack of books. Each teacher is entitled to 20 books per month under our agreement, but it is seldom that 20 each can be obtained.

"The method of distribution adopted has been found to work well. The plan is to divide the public schools of the city into four districts, each district exchanging their books once a month; the books being collected on Tuesdays and delivered on Wednesdays; the expense of transportation is borne by the school fund, their superintendent of buildings with the help of one man doing the work in two days of each week.

"The teachers are supplied with finding lists and bulletins, and may send in their call-slips from the schools, but since the beginning of the present school year teachers have been permitted to have access to the shelves and select their books; although an inconvenience to the library the marked increase of interest more than justifies this advantage, for teachers who had never taken an interest before now come and spend hours in looking over the contents of the library to select material for school-room work.

"All of the periodicals in the library except some six or seven may be taken home until time for binding; this arrangement was put into operation in January of last year and has been a much appreciated privilege. If any single number is found to be unfit for binding it is a very small matter to replace it, compared to the usefulness it has had in being made available for home use. In this manner many of the rarely read heavy periodicals have for the first time paid for themselves in their unbound state. To keep a reference-room up to date a library must take quantities of periodicals that have little or no demand in the reading-rooms, and such an arrangement as the one described justifies the expense of their care. The fashion magazines which had never

justified their expense now have a balance of usage to their credit. In fact the circulation of magazines in a library is one of the most important factors of success.

"The weeklies and larger magazines, the *Art Amateur* and *Art Interchange* plates are sent out from the library in a cover of duck made like a music-roll, a cheap and effective means of handling them.

"The result of the entire closing of the library on Christmas, New Year's, Fourth of July and Thanksgiving Day, during the past year, is a return to the first conviction that a public library should be open every day in the year.

"In March of the present year work was begun on a dictionary card catalog, with Cutter's rules as the guide. The classes history, geography and travel, and music, over 3300 volumes in all, have been fully cataloged, the cards numbering over 10,000. For the 555 volumes of music, 2500 cards were made. This was found rather difficult, there being no similar work or guide for reference. In the instrumental music entry is made under composer, title, and instrument, *i.e.* piano, violin, etc. In the vocal scores entry is made under composer of both music and words, title, and form, *i.e.* opera, cantata, etc. The language or languages of the text of the various scores are noted. Where the opera was known by several titles the best known was selected and reference made to it from the other titles."

Lowell (Mass.) P. L. Added (since the fire, Sept. 1, 1892) 6980; total 40,650; issued 114,915 (fict. 71 %); ref. use 11,396; total no. card-holders 20,016.

Lynn (Mass.) P. L. (30th rpt.) Added 1473; total 46,294; issued, home use 113,168, ref. use 22,356.

"There has been an increased interest during the year in all the higher departments of library service. Reference-books of high rank were never before so earnestly sought or so carefully studied. All classes of readers have been benefited. Since the close of the summer vacation hundreds of pupils from the public schools have enjoyed the privileges afforded by the new arrangement of books, coming by twos and threes, and occasionally by classes of a dozen or more. By means of good catalogues and the willing co-operation of those in charge of the library, they have had access not only to the choicest standard works, but to the best contributions to periodical literature.

"Delivery stations located in various parts of the city, by means of which residents of neighborhoods remote from the library could receive and exchange books, would be a useful addition to our system of distribution. The plan is successfully employed in other communities and seems to be particularly adapted to the large territory occupied by our city. But all such improvements presuppose more and larger rooms, some increase in the corps of assistants, and, of course, a considerable advance in the annual expenditure."

Malden (Mass.) P. L. Added 455; total 21,340; issued 52,892 (fict. 76.42 %); Sunday visitors 6447.

Marblehead, Mass. Abbot P. L. Added 574; total 11,027; issued 24,911; no. cardholders, 4893. The total circulation in the 15 years that the library has been open has been 462,550 v., and during that time but 2 books have been lost.

Memphis, Tenn. Cossitt L. The legislative council on Jan. 6 voted that there be levied by the legislature a special tax of 2 cents on the \$100 for the running expenses of the Cossitt Library. The library was founded by the late F. H. Cossitt, who left a large sum to the city to be expended in the erection of a library building. A gift of \$5000 to buy books with was made by the late P. C. Bohn, but no provision was made for the running expenses, and for months after the completion of the building the library directors have been at a standstill on account of this difficulty. The tax will probably make it possible to have the library in working order before long. The running expenses for the first few years are estimated at \$2200. The building and grounds cost \$80,000, and the book capacity is about 75,000 v. The trustees have promises of several gifts of money to buy books as soon as the library is thoroughly organized. The tax levy will, it is estimated, give an income of between \$6000 and \$7000 yearly.

Minneapolis P. L. A large collection of works in the fine and useful arts, purchased in Europe last summer by Herbert Putnam, has been publicly exhibited since Jan. 16. About half of the purchase consists of works in architecture, ancient, mediæval, and modern. Says Mr. Putnam: "In making up my lists I examined the richest of the collections in the East as well as in Chicago, and my lists represented what appeared the richest culled from each of them. I found abroad enormous stocks; and owing to the peculiarly fortunate position in which I was placed, selecting, comparing, and purchasing on the spot in large lots, I was able within the funds at my command to buy as much again as my lists represented. Of the most sumptuous works in the collection you can safely say that they are sumptuous, not merely for a new Western library, but sumptuous upon any world estimate. Except in Chicago and Cincinnati there is no collection of the kind so complete anywhere in the West, and only a few libraries in the East can equal it; in no other department are we so well furnished."

New Hampshire State Library. Added 2184 v., 4446 pm. The librarian, Mr. Arthur R. Kimball, discusses the possibility of increasing the usefulness of the library by lending temporarily large numbers of the books to the free public libraries of the State. "Such loans would be made under restrictions and would embrace classes of books less popularly used, so that by it the maintenance of local libraries would be in nowise discouraged. On the contrary, it would encourage their growth by supplementing their work and adding to their effectiveness." The report contains a list of official publications of the State for the year and (pp. 127-172, 267) a list of the libraries in New Hampshire open regularly to the public, a bibliography of Dover, N. H.,

compiled by J. R. Ham (pp. 193-266), and other interesting matters.

New York. The Neighborhood Guild opened a free reading-room and a circulating library at its home, 26 Delancey Street, on Feb. 1. There were no exercises, and it is intended to have a more formal opening later. Books and periodicals in different languages are provided, to be used by men, women, and children. The reading-room will be open every evening, except Saturday, from 7:30 to 10:30 o'clock, and is entirely free. Persons who want to take books home from the library must pay 25 cents a year for the privilege, unless they are under 16, in which case it will cost them but 5 cents for 12 months. Books will be given out on Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 8 to 9:30 o'clock.

New York. The University of the City of New York is said to have secured the Paul de Lagarde Library, bequeathed by M. de Lagarde to the Royal Society of Göttingen. It was learned in December that the library would probably be sold by the Royal Society, and the University's bid of 30,000 marks (\$7205) was later accepted. The purchase of the library is due to the efforts of J. D. Prince, professor of the Semitic languages and comparative philology in the university. The money to secure the collection was raised by subscription. According to Chancellor MacCracken the Royal Society asked at first nearly double the price paid, and might have obtained a higher price than was given if it had been willing to scatter the collection. Only the assurance that it would be kept intact led to the sale at \$7000. The Lagarde collection is regarded as one of the finest Oriental libraries in existence. Besides the large number of Oriental works, it includes patriotic and Christian literature, and also important Greek and Latin collections. Prof. de Lagarde, the collector, was a most ardent writer on Semitic studies, and this library comprises all that was collected by him during his long years of study.

New York. Apprentices' L. By resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen the library maintained by it will hereafter be known as the Free Library of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. The library was founded by the society in 1820 for the use of members and their employees and received the name of "Apprentices," but since making it absolutely a free circulating library the name has been somewhat of an embarrassment, the impression still remaining that it was for a distinct class of readers; hence the change of name.

New York F. C. L. (13th rpt.) Added 4253; total 62,378. Issued 447,597—an increase of 35,419 over that of the previous year—making the library, in point of circulation, 4th upon the list of libraries in the United States.

"The character of the reading has generally improved; the Bond Street and Jackson Square Libraries show a decrease in the percentage of fiction read and a decided increase in the reading of books under the classification of 'literature.' The Bruce Library shows a slight increase in fic-

tion. At the Bond Street Library arrangements have been made with working-girls' clubs to supply books for their use.

"As there was no free circulating library in the upper portion of the city, the experiment of a small distributing station was undertaken last July. A portion of a room at No. 2059 Lexington Avenue, corner of 125th Street, was furnished as a library, and between 500 and 600 books were taken from the Bond Street and Jackson Square Libraries for this purpose. The committee did not feel that they had authority to incur much expense, and at first the library was opened from 3 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. only. It was soon found, however, that the requirements of the people in that vicinity were much greater than this little distributing station could supply, and on September 5 new rooms were taken at No. 1943 Madison Avenue. These rooms are very small, and we have not been able to supply many volumes, but it is perfectly evident that, were the proper facilities offered, the circulation from a library in Harlem would be equal to that of any of the four libraries now in use."

A table shows the cost of distribution of books to be, per volume: in Boston P. L., .09 $\frac{5}{10}$; Chicago P. L., .07 $\frac{5}{10}$; Baltimore, Pratt L., .09 $\frac{5}{10}$; while in the N. Y. F. C. L. the cost is only .06 $\frac{5}{10}$.

The library carries on its work hampered by an inadequate income and forced to practice continual economy. An appeal is made by the trustees to the public for continued and increased support as its work becomes more widely understood as well as more widely extended. The committee concludes by saying that while they "are exceedingly gratified at the result of this year's work, they are by no means blind to the fact that the economies they are obliged to practice are detrimental to the usefulness and success of the libraries; that all the libraries should be improved; that many new distributing centres, small and large, should be opened; that more librarians of experience should be employed; and that the salaries now paid are in some cases inadequate. Were it not for the untiring interest, ability, and patience shown by the librarians it would have been impossible to accomplish the success that has been so far attained."

New York. Lenox L. In an interview Mr. Kennedy has said in regard to the announcement that the British Museum experts have pronounced the entire collection of Scott, Burns, and other mss., aggregating 150, presented by him to the Lenox Library to be forgeries with one exception:

"This collection of mss. which I presented to the library I had every reason to believe was perfectly genuine; and if so, it would be one of the most valuable in the world. I purchased the collection in 1890 from an old bookseller in Edinburgh by the name of Stillie. The old man had been collecting just such manuscripts for years, and I regard him as thoroughly honest. Not being satisfied with his judgment altogether, my Edinburgh agent had them examined by experts, who pronounced them genuine. They were then shipped to this country and placed in the museum.

"About three months ago my agent informed me of some more old manuscripts to be purchased, and wanted instructions. I told him if he was assured of their genuineness to secure them. It was at this time that the man Smith, who comes up for trial in Edinburgh this month, was arrested for perpetrating such forgeries, and is alleged to have made a confession that he has lived for years on the proceeds of the manufacture of spurious manuscripts of Burns and Scott.

"This aroused my suspicions, and I ordered my agent not to make any purchases, and immediately made arrangements to forward what mss. I had presented to the library to the British Museum for a final opinion.

"They went on the *Gallia* on December 24. Those that are acknowledged to be forgeries will never be returned to this country, and I certainly shall make a claim upon Stillie for the amount paid for them, though I have no doubt he has been victimized. I am curious to know just which one out of the 150 is genuine."

New York. Mercantile L. The exhibition of illustrated books held in the Mercantile Library about a year ago was so successful that the managers of the library gave another exhibition on February 8. Over 3000 handsomely illustrated books were exhibited, including some of the finest productions of the engraver's art in the world. The books were on view from 2 until 10 p.m.

Newark (N. J.) P. L. On January 5 the library trustees decided, in view of the general public opposition to the proposed new library building, to rescind their resolution to buy a site for a new building. Their intended action had raised general opposition and been vigorously combated by the Newark press. The present library building will, it is believed, meet all demands for 10 or 15 years.

Pawtucket (R. I.) F. L. In their annual report the trustees say: "We have made it our endeavor not only to meet but to create a demand for such books as will awaken the mind and inspire it. We have made our book-shelves accessible to the public because it induces more reading and better selections, and it also makes the patrons more familiar with the books, and though the losses may be somewhat greater than in libraries with closed shelves, we believe that the advantages gained more than counterbalance the loss. We have worked as a unit with the public schools, and we have kept pace with the University Extension movement, supplementing its work by supplying such books as are recommended by the professors for their respective classes.

"We have set apart a large proportion of our space for reading tables, around which we induce the children to gather by supplying them with the current juvenile periodicals and illustrated papers, for we recognize the fact that the development of the child is the strength of the man. If it is sometimes a restless element, it is for the most part easily controlled."

The report quotes E. Everett Hale's account of his visit to the Pawtucket reading-room a year or

so ago: "To my amazement and instruction I found there fully 30 or 40 boys, evidently from the humblest social classes, all of them engaged in the study of bound volumes of picture newspapers. The gentleman who has given most oversight to that affair told me that a bait which is never refused is offered to such boys if you will provide enough of these volumes for them. They are entirely indifferent as to the place where they are published, or the age of the information which they contain. An *Illustrated News* of 1870 is just as interesting to them as the last *Harper's Weekly*. What they want to see are pictures; if they are pictures of adventure, I suppose that is so much the better. They want to see these pictures without being harassed to read more than they choose of the accompaniment of the pictures. It was, therefore, the habit of the directors of the public library in Pawtucket to maintain in the larger towns a standing order by which all such bound volumes were knocked off to them in auction-rooms if the price did not pass their modest limit. By an expenditure surprisingly small they were able to maintain a large assortment of such wares, and it was always large enough to answer their admirable purpose. Let the reader observe that these bound volumes were not guarded or kept away from the boys by any solemnities of red tape or catalogue. Tables 15 feet by 6 were provided in all the large rooms, which were heaped with these volumes of picture-books so that they could scarcely have contained more; and around these tables were the boys whom they had attracted from roving adventure. If, in face of the attractions of the streets, the Pawtucket library proved so tempting a place on a pleasant autumn day, its attractions of a stormy winter night must be even more effective."

Philadelphia, Pa. Frankford L. Assoc. Total 3623; issued 4231; no. visitors 600. Total no. stockholders and subscribers 148.

Philadelphia, Pa. Mercantile L. Co. (70th rpt.) Added 2598; total 168,687; bound, repaired, etc., 6270 v., at an expense of \$1734.35; issued 86,214; no. visitors 320,273. 491 periodicals are taken. Total no. shareholders and subscribers 3345.

The privileges of the library, so far as the reading of books in the library is concerned, extended to the general public in 1886, continue to be enjoyed by a large number of persons who are non-members. Such readers and all visitors are freely admitted upon placing their names and residences on the regular book at the entrance gate. The number of such visitors in 1892 amounted to 43,000 (daily av. 108).

Raleigh, N. C. State L. (Biennial rpt.) Added 1503; total not given. During the coming year a department of medical works will probably be added.

St. Louis (Mo.) P. L. The removal of the St. Louis Public Library to its new quarters has commenced. Packing, unpacking, and rearranging the largest collection of books west of the Mississippi River will occupy the time of a specially employed corps of assistants two

months if all goes as it has been planned. What makes the task more arduous still is that the management has decided not to close the library during the removal of the books.

Librarian Crunden has provided, for use in the removal, thirty large packing cases of dimensions 4 feet by 2 feet by 1 foot. These cases have hinged covers and sockets on the sides, through which hardwood staves may be passed, so that two men can readily take them up and carry them off.

These cases, in three sections of ten each, will be kept vibrating between the old and the new building. While one section is filled another section will be on the road to the new building, and the third section will be discharging its load of lore into the "stacks." The books will be moved by classes, allowing the classes which are most in demand by readers to remain in place as long as possible.

The new quarters of the library are on the sixth and seventh floors of the Board of Education building, with a newspaper reading-room on the second floor. The elevator will not stop on the second floor. Newspaper readers must walk up the flight of stairs leading to the room.

Two electric elevators will, while the library is open, run continually. On the sixth floor the elevator opens into a marble paved lobby and this into the delivery-room—a great screen-enclosed space with settees and ledge desks.

Here the public card-catalogue holds chief place, and a large space is enclosed by heavy brass rods, where new books are stored and where they can be examined and browsed over by the desultory reader in search of a "good book."

There are three windows in the screens that separate the delivery-room from the space allotted to books and library assistants: one where books for use in the reading-room are drawn; at another the clerk who receives the books returned by members is stationed; and at the third the issue clerk holds a place. On this floor those books which circulate most freely are kept—that class of literature which is generally termed light reading.

Stairs lead from the delivery-room to the floor above, where the leading attraction is the reading-room, which can also be reached from the elevator through a lobby similar to that on the floor below. The chief place in the reading-room is occupied by a magnificent quartered red-oak desk, beautifully carved with acanthus designs similar to those that occur in the capitals of the pillars throughout the building. Behind this the lady who serves *Life* and *Puck* and *Punch* and such delicacies will sit in state.

All the woodwork in the library is of red-oak, natural finish. There is not a particle of paint in the entire two floors.

The book-stacks are modelled after those in use in the Minneapolis Public Library. There are no glass doors to them; they are simply standards of gas-pipe, with beech or hardwood shelves supported on castings between them. The books are exposed.

On the seventh floor are kept the books which are seldom called for: files of newspapers, volumes of the *Congressional Record*, public docu-

ments, etc. On this floor there is also a reference-room, where facilities are provided for students, and where such persons have unrestricted access to reference works of all kinds. The cataloguing-room is also on this floor.

In the southeast corner of the seventh floor is the office of the man who has done more than any one else to make the library what it now is — the librarian.

His pet scheme now is to make the Public Library absolutely free. The proposition to do this will be submitted to the people at the election next April.

The date set for the reopening of the library is February 18, when an address will be delivered at Entertainment Hall by Dr. Edward Everett Hale.

St. Paul (Minn.) P. L. Added 2114; total 32,388; issued home use 142,048 (fict. 46.14%, juv. 27.60%); ref. use 35,037; total no. cardholders 8210; receipts \$18,214.18; expenses \$13,686.45.

The fact that the library has far outgrown its present quarters is mainly responsible for the comparatively small outlay for books during the year. There is scarcely room to store another 100 volumes. Already the shelves are packed so closely that it is with difficulty the librarians can pass between them. Only the fact that a large number of books are constantly in circulation makes it possible to keep the shelves in order.

San Francisco, Cal. Mercantile L. Assoc. Added 2521; total 65,373; issued 23,574 (fict. 68.9%); receipts \$49,783.21; expenses \$49,002.45.

Southern States. The position of State Librarian is frequently accorded to women in the Southern States. Mississippi has elected a woman to that position for the past twenty years. In Kentucky and Tennessee for almost as many years women have held the office at handsome salaries. South Carolina pays its librarian, a woman, \$2100 a year. West Virginia has a woman as assistant custodian of all public buildings, and in that capacity she has charge of the State Library.

Tacoma, Wash. The Mason Public Library, given to Tacoma by the Hon. Allen C. Mason, was formally thrown open and presented to the city on Jan. 1. The exercises included an address by Mr. Mason on what constitutes a good education. Mr. Mason has agreed to expend on the library during his life the proceeds of certain investments, amounting to at least \$150,000. He has built a two-story library building, costing \$10,000, and later will erect a permanent brick structure. The first instalment of 1000 books has arrived, and 9000 more are *en route* from New York. The library is supplied with 250 of the chief American and foreign monthly magazines. The gift to the city is unconditional.

Troy, N. Y. Young Men's Assoc. L. Added 1488; total 30,406; issued, home use 47,012, ref. use 18,725; no. cardholders 3960. It is stated that there is no decrease in novel-reading, "the demand is far greater than the supply," but the percentage is not given.

Not a book has been lost during the year, a result attributed to the system of charging books that circulate which has been adopted by the librarian and which is rigorously enforced.

The librarian says: "I regret to state that many persons using the library books are extremely careless in their treatment of them. Pencil-marks, corners of pages turned down, stained bindings, and other damage are too often apparent."

Of visitors to the reading-room (where newspapers only are kept) he says: "The abuse of the privileges offered to the public in this room cannot be too severely characterized. Papers are destroyed daily by persons who cut or tear large portions of them from the files. At other times the entire copy is carried away, cut from its fastenings. Many of the frequenters of the reading-room use it merely as a lounging-place, and are, as a class, untidy, lazy, and often boisterous. Efforts to improve the conduct of these persons are unavailing."

Thirty-five periodicals are on file in the reference-room. After many experiments the library authorities have "concluded that the best mode of binding newspapers is to use pasteboard covers, each volume being strengthened by a single piece of canvas stretched over and glued or pasted to the pasteboard, and extending from the inside of front cover to the inside of the back cover; 98 volumes of newspapers have been bound in this style during the present year. The undertaking of binding the rest of the newspapers of the association and many of the periodicals will soon be completed." Commenting on the use of canvas in the binding of newspapers, the librarian says:

"In appearance and stability no other binding equals that now used on our newspapers. Leather sufficiently strong to stand the wear of a newspaper volume would be too costly. The canvas binding is appropriate and in any quality desired it is superior to leather."

Utica, N. Y. On January 13 two addresses were delivered at Library Hall by Melvil Dewey, New York State librarian and secretary of the State Board of Regents. Mr. Dewey spoke under the auspices of the Utica school commission and the public library trustees, the main object of the meetings being to consider the new State library law, the best means of improving the condition of the Utica Public Library and the advisability of joining the university extension movement. Mr. Dewey's afternoon address was devoted to the history of university extension abroad and at home, with a sketch of its benefits and possibilities. At the conclusion of his address blank forms were distributed and 100 names were obtained for a university extension course.

Mr. Dewey's evening address was on the necessity of a public library in Utica. Some of his practical suggestions for improving the usefulness of a public library were as follows:

"There are three kinds of libraries — the storage library, the recreation library, which is most popular, and the laboratory library, which is for students, and to be used every day. Your library should be a combination of these three; the sto-

rage library should contain the State and national books; the recreation library should contain the best fiction, which is just as much in place as public parks.

"Every library ought to have three departments—reference, circulation, and the news-room. You should have a room where the latest and best magazines and the best of newspapers and periodicals should be on file. It is quite astonishing what a small percentage of people read books; they read newspapers—torrents of them—Sunday and daily newspapers; they do not read books and think the thoughts of the authors. Another function of the library is to teach people to read better books. One of the great things in this work is a librarian. A mere collection of books without a librarian is no more a library than a mass of men without a general is an army. The librarian may be a person called a librarian, but back of him there must be a great, warm, human soul interested in the work. There must be some one continually thinking and planning and carrying on the work.

"Your library ought to be open constantly, like an intellectual well. It should be open on holidays and evenings and vacations, just when people can use it most. There is no sense in having libraries open at hours when people cannot draw books and having them closed at the only hours when they could get them. Everybody who goes to a public library is entitled to a comfortable chair, a good light, and quiet. The public should also have access to the shelves. They will steal books of course, but the stealing will not amount to more than \$10 or \$15 a year, while the benefit will be in the tens of thousands. The greatest harm they can do is to put the books into wrong places.

"Put poor bindings on books and people will misuse them. Put on the best bindings of morocco, and people will treat them carefully. Even on the lowest and meanest ground you will find that it pays to have a good library. Your library cannot be good for anything unless it receives constant accessions. Otherwise it will become stagnant like a pool. Get new books as fast as they are published. Readers will rush to get them, and if they find the book out they will take and read something else. In this way you teach them to read. People begin with poor books but generally go to something better."

Woburn (Mass.) P. L. The annual report of Librarian Cutter shows that 62,926 books were taken out in 1892, a daily average of 215. The report contains a carefully prepared statistical history of the library from its beginning, thirty-six years ago.

Worcester (Mass.) F. P. L. (33d rpt.) Added 3766; total 89,268; issued, home use, 126,409; ref. use 72,650. Av. Sunday attendance 250.

Librarian Green says that the new building, which has now been used a full library year, "has proven very convenient, and, used in connection with the older structure, has given a great amount of satisfaction to readers and students, as well as to the officers of the library."

Appropriations are asked for the establishment

of suburban delivery stations, for completion of shelving in stack-room, and for purchase of books.

The report of the library committee expresses satisfaction at the large proportion of works of a practical and scientific nature among the books recently purchased, and recommends that especial attention be given in the future, as in the past, to placing often in public view the plates, prints, photographs, and illustrated texts added to the department of aesthetics.

The trustees say in conclusion: "The long service of our librarian, his thorough knowledge of books and authors, his intimate acquaintance with libraries, and his prominent position among librarians throughout the country, give added worth to his advice in the selection of books and to his efficient counsel in the general administration of the affairs of his office."

FOREIGN.

Belhelvie, Scotland. A public library was formally opened on December 19. The building was paid for by popular subscription and a contribution from Andrew Carnegie. The library building cost £256, one-half of which was given by Mr. Carnegie.

Bradford (Eng.) P. F. Ls. (22d rpt.) Added 4907; total 71,132; issued 511,929.

Derby (Eng.) P. L., Museum and Art Gallery. View. (In *Art Journal*, 1892, p. 123.)

London, Eng. On January 16 a public library and reading-room was opened in Holborn.

London, Somerset House. The alarming fire which broke out Dec. 6 at Somerset House, the second during the present year, should direct the serious attention of the proper authorities to the subject of the security of our national record repositories. The destruction of the collection of wills and registers preserved in Somerset House would be an appalling catastrophe, but besides these a great collection of Admiralty papers is stored there, reaching back to the time of Samuel Pepys. Fortunately the British Museum and the Public Record Office are safely guarded by resident officials sanctioned by the Treasury. Many years ago an out-building of the Museum took fire, and sundry valuable manuscripts were destroyed. By some fatality the firemen were invalidated, and no one knew what to do until one of the residents applied the hose and extinguished the fire. — *Ath.*, Dec. 10.

South Shields (Eng.) P. L. and Museum. (19th rpt.) Added 662; total 20,232; issued 106,451.

Tokio L., Japan. (Rpt. for 1891.) Added 3578; total 126,687 (of which 100,345 are Japanese and Chinese); visitors 59,717 (an increase of 23,604); read 388,350 (an increase of 141,022). The books used were 21.7% history, geography, etc.; 20.2% literature and language; 17.3% science, medicine, etc.; 14.9% law and politics. The remainder, which is less than 10, were on miscellaneous subjects. Besides the total given above the library has "100,000 duplicates, popular books, etc., which are not used." "The library is a reference, not a circulating library." But as

there are not any other large and well-equipped libraries in Tokio, a new system of "lending out" is added, something like that of the Königl. Bibliothek in Berlin, with a subscription of 5 yen per annum. The subscriber has the privilege of taking books for a term of ten days, subject to a renewal, should he so desire.

Toronto, Can., Law Society of Upper Canada. Added 1211 v.; costing \$3542.11. "Your committee is pleased to report a remarkable improvement in the condition and efficiency of the library during the past year. Your committee deems it only fair to say that this improvement is the result of the marked ability and efficiency of the librarian" [W. G. Eakins].

Librarians.

CARPENTER, Miss Della, has been appointed librarian of the Willimantic (Conn.) Public Library.

CUTTER, C. A., has resigned the librarianship of the Boston Athenæum. He will spend May and June in England, returning for the A. L. A. meeting at Chicago.

HARRISON, Robert, librarian of the London Library, has sent in his resignation to the committee of management. He has held the post for close on 36 years, and is in the 73d year of his age. His retirement is due simply to a desire for rest and quiet; he parts from his old friends in the library on the kindest terms, and will be long remembered by the subscribers for the cheerful manner in which he responded to their demands. — *Athenæum*, Jan. 21.

JAMES, Miss M. S. R., is librarian of the People's Palace Library, London. An abstract of Miss James' address on "Women librarians" is given in the Dec. issue of the *Review of Reviews*, with a portrait of the author.

POOLE, DR. W. F., has had his article on "Columbus and the finding of the New World" privately printed in pamphlet form with imprint of Chicago. The essay first appeared in the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, October 19, 1892.

STEVENS, Rev. Don C., pastor of the Fairhaven (Mass.) Unitarian Church, presented his resignation to the church Jan. 7. He will become librarian of the new Millicent Library, given to the town by the family of H. H. Rogers, the Standard Oil millionaire.

WHITAKER, Alfred E. The San Francisco *Post* of Jan. 21 and 23, speaking of the Mercantile Library, says:

"The differences with the former librarian, Alfred E. Whitaker, have been settled satisfactorily all around. The expert investigation of the books and accounts has conclusively shown, it is stated, that there was no attempt at fraud or falsification of accounts on Mr. Whitaker's part, everything being found to be correct and straightforward throughout.

"The trustees, it is stated, consider that the charge is completely disproved, the only thing that could be said against Mr. Whitaker being that he had overdrawn his account.

"This matter also has been settled, however, by the librarian's wife coming forward with her own property and pledging such an amount of it to the library trustees as is sufficient to amply secure the association against loss.

"In consequence the trustees have given Whitaker a written release from all liability to them except, of course, for the payment of the notes secured by his wife's property."

Cataloging and Classification.

ANNUAL AMERICAN CATALOGUE, 1892: being the full titles, with descriptive notes, of all books recorded in the *Publishers' Weekly*, 1892, with author, title, and subject index, publishers' annual lists and directory of publishers. [Third supplement to the American Catalogue, 1884-90.] N. Y., Office of *The Publishers' Weekly*, 1893. c. 18+215+144 p. O. hf. leath., \$3.50.

The "Annual American Catalogue, 1892," embraces 4862 titles, a larger number than contained in any previous issue; about 3000 of these titles are followed by explanatory or descriptive notes, in some cases quite brief but in others unusually full, giving an interesting résumé of the work's contents. This increase of titles is shown by more pages in the body of the work, a larger index, and a larger directory of publishers. The usefulness of the "Annual Catalogue" is so well established, offering as it does in compact form, information regarding books that is almost invaluable for ready reference, that no librarian should overlook the present volume.

The BOSTON P. L.'s bulletin for Jan. contains "Historical fiction index, England, Part 1: to James I.," "List of periodicals currently received at the Central Library," "Fac-simile of the parole of officers of Burgoyne's army and of the Hessian officers under Riedesel, after the surrender at Saratoga, Oct. 16, 1777."

The LOS ANGELES P. L. bulletin for January gives a short author-and-title list of American fiction arranged by locality, viz.: American city life, The east, The south, The west. The books included are those referred to by Hamlin Garland in his lecture on "Americanism in fiction."

NOTTINGHAM (Eng.) F. P. L. Class list 18: General supplement. Compiled by J. P. Briscoe, pub. libn., and S. J. Kirk, asst. Not., Dec., 1893. 40 p. O. 2½ d.

The PEORIA P. L. issues a monthly list of additions—short titles without imprints or notes. The list for Dec. fills 5½ p. O.

TALLAPOOSA (Ga.) P. L. The library publishes an "Alphabetical list of [about 500] authors" in the *Tallapoosa journal*, Jan. 5.

TAFTS L., Weymouth, Mass. Bulletin 26. n. p., Jan. 2, 1893. 20 p. O.

FULL NAMES.

Supplied by Harvard College Library.

- Brown, Alonzo Leighton (History of the fourth regiment of Minn. infantry volunteers);
 Chapin, G: Leander (Spiral paths of plants);
 Chesebrough, Robert A: (A reverie, and other poems);
 Coughlin, W: James (Songs of an idle hour);
 Evans, G: Greenlief (Visitors' companion at our nation's capital);
 Gordon, Joseph Claybaugh (Education of deaf children);
 Keely, Robert Neff, *joint-author* of (In Arctic seas);
 Riis, Jacob August (The children of the poor);
 Ryan, Daniel Joseph (A history of Ohio);
 Smyth, Bernard Bryan (Check-list of the plants of Kansas);
 Stevens, C: A: (Berdan's United States sharpshooters in the Army of the Potomac);
 Tucker, Gideon J: (Legends of the Netherlands);
 Willis, James Florence (Practical punctuation).

Bibliography.

- THE BEST READING. 4th series. Edited by L. E. Jones. N. Y., Putnam's Sons, 1892. 12°.
- COLES, Jonathan Ackerman, *M. D., ed.* Biographical sketch of Abraham Coles. New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1892. 46+267 p. cl., \$2.50.
 Contains bibliography of Dr. Cole's works.
- FUMAGALLI, G. Bibliografia etiopica; catalogo descrittivo e ragionato degli scritti pubblicati della invenzione della stampa fino a tutto il 1891 intorno all' Etiopia e regioni limitrofe. Milano, 1892. 12+490 p. 8°.
- INVERARDI, Rico. Bibliografia dell' educazione e dell' istruzione, Parte I. Milano, U. Hoepli, 1893. 20+132 p. 8°. 3 lire.
- KELLY, Jas. Fitzmaurice-. Bibliography of the works of Cervantes, 1585-1892. (Pages 321-384 of *His Life of Cervantes*. London, Chapman & Hall, 1892. 8°.)
- MACDONALD, Arthur. Criminology; with an introd. by Cesare Lombroso. N. Y., Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1893. c. '92. 416 p. D. cl., \$2.
 Pt. 3, "Bibliography of crime," offers an extensive and exhaustive bibliography of the best books and articles in English and foreign languages on this subject, classified as follows: English; Proceedings of the congresses of the National Prison Association of the U. S.; Periodical and press literature; French, German, Italian, Spanish, other languages; Craniology; Criminal statistics; Cerebrology; Psycho-criminal pathology; Pathological anatomy; Anthropometry; Physiognomy; Congresses of criminology. It covers 125 pages. There is also a good subject index.
- MANUEL de bibliographie biographique et de iconographie des femmes célèbres, par un vieux bibliophile. Turin, 1892. 8°.
- MATSON, H: References for literary workers. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., 1892. c. 5+582 p. O. cl., \$3.
 "A boon to country debating societies. Instead of a bald topical bibliography, he propounds 324 questions, states his own opinion on each, and adds references to the sources of knowledge. He throws in, to boot, 287 questions without either of these accompaniments. Thus we may expend our wits on the problem, 'Is Browning a greater poet than Tennyson?' or 'Is Edison the greatest living American inventor?' 'Was Darwin a greater scientist than Agassiz?' 'Is photography of greater importance than engraving?' 'Are the so-called trusts . . . a benefit to the public?' 'Is the Nebular Hypothesis likely to win an established place in science?' 'Is the human will free?' 'Does protection protect?' etc., etc. It cannot be supposed that any one man's opinion is of value for so wide a range of estimates of relative human rank, or political, religious, and aesthetic controversy. Mr. Matson's service, therefore, consists in his references, which are commendably accurate and useful so far as we can judge. — *Nation*, Jan. 13.
- MATTHEWS, W. [Review of] Bibliography of the Algonquian languages by J. C. Pilling. *n. p., n. d.* 101-106 p. O.
 From the *American anthropologist*, Jan., 1893.
- MÜHLBRECHT, Otto. Wegweiser durch die neuere Litteratur der Rechts- und Staatswissenschaften; für die Praxis bearbeitet. 2^{te} umgearb. u. verm. Aufl. Berlin, Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht, 1893. 28+764 p. O.
 Contains 34,000 titles selected chiefly from the 87,500 titles of the author's periodical, *Allgemeine Bibliographie der Staats- und Rechtswissenschaften*, issued from 1868 to 1892. The index includes 48,000 entries. Books and articles appear under author, catch-word of title, and locality, a method which has the practical advantage of bringing together the most widely separate information.
- THE PUBLIC Schools year book, 4th year, London, Sonnenschein, has a public schools bibliography.
- U. S. Superintendent of Documents (J: G. Ames). Finding list showing where in the set of Congressional documents the individual volumes of certain series of government publications are found. [Wash., 1893] 52 p. O.
- VERGARA, Mariano. Bibliografia de la rosa. Madrid, De Cuesta, 1892. 318 p. 8°.
- VINAZA, Conde de la. Bibliographia española de lenguas indígenas de America. Madrid, 1892. 25+427 p. 4°. 8.50 pes.
 Careful arrangement, full titles and collations.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

Isabella Castlebar, ps. of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Winter (wife of William Winter, the well-known critic) in two stories: "Love, and the love of gold," and "The Spanish treasure," both of which have appeared in the *New York Ledger*.

Lucas Malet is Mrs. Mary St. Leger (born Kingsley) Harrison. Wrongly given in some catalogues as Rose G. Harrison. See Allibone, Supplement; and Dict. Nat. biog. under Kingsley, Charles. — *W. K. Stetson*.

MAIGNIEN, E. Dictionnaire des ouvrages anonymes et pseudonymes du Dauphiné. Grenoble, Drevet, 1892. 383 p. 8°. 10 fr.

Mrs. Andrew Dean. The writer of the recent volume of the "Pseudonym library," "A splendid cousin," who writes under the name of Mrs. Andrew Dean, is understood by the London *Bookman* to be Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick.

Humors and Blunders.

A RECENT catalogue presents certain bad features, unfortunately too common in catalogues, of making too much use of the dash and allowing it to serve for authors and subjects alike, with the result that the old muddle of "Mill on Liberty," "— on the Floss," repeats itself in this and other forms. This has been characterized as the "dot and dash" system, and is of such a confusing character as to need special thought and training to comprehend it. The following instances taken at random from this catalogue will illustrate the peculiar, frequently comic, weakness of the system:

Heaven and Hell, by E. Swedenborg.

— Guide to. 1869.

— our Home.

Guide to Heaven. 1839.

— to the House of Commons.

— to the Law.

I Puritani: Opera, by Bellini.

— Say No, by W. Collins.

It is even better exemplified under the heading Law, where a reader gets much mixed legal information in this form:

Law and the Lady, by W. Collins.

— Beeton's Book of.

— Guide to.

— of Trade Marks, by C. S. Drewry.

— Reign of, by the Duke of Argyll.

The following are bona-fide extracts from known catalogues:

Cookery. — Holmes (O. W.), Autocrat of the breakfast table.

Logic. — Napier (John), De arte logistica.

Sheep. — Ruskin (John), Notes on the construction of sheepfolds.

Maro (*Virgilius Publius*), Opera omnia.

ditto ditto Anglice historice.

Music. — Maro (*V. P.*), Opera omnia.

Dramatists of the Reformation.

Anthropology. — (Gilfillan), History of a Man. *Parasites*. — Cobbold (Dr.), Notes on infernal parasites.

Insanity. — Erasmus, Praise of folly.

Ocean, see Sea. } From same catalogue.

Sea, see Ocean. }

Russell (J. Scott), Navel architecture.

A SHORT time ago the principal of the Washington, D. C., high school, asked a requisition for certain books for the use of the pupils. This list was submitted to the commissioners of education, one of whom, it is said, refused to approve the requisition unless certain novels were stricken from the list. Among the works of fiction included in the expunged list were the following:

"Reveries of a Bachelor," "Cape Cod Folks," "The Spy," "Donovan," "But Yet a Woman," "Daisy Chain," "Miles Wallingford," "Zoroaster," "Witch of Prague," "Saracinesca," "Sant' Ilario," "Don Orsino," "The Three Fates," "Quality of Mercy," "House of Martha," "Rose in Bloom," "Initia's," "Queechy," "Window in Thrums," "Little Minister," "Marjorie Daw," "Donald and Dorothy," "We Two," "Knight-Errant," "Birds' Christmas Carol," Kipling's "Plain Tales" and "Story of the Gadsbys," "In the Tennessee Mountains," "In Beaver Cove," "As We Were Saying," "Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," "Stage-Land," "A Fellow and his Wife," "Eight Cousins," "Under the Lilacs," "Quits," "Marion's Faith," "Van Bibber and Others," "Lady Jane," "Uncle Remus," "Water Babies," "David Grieve," "Eugenie Grandet," "Concerning All of Us."

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS AT CHICAGO DURING THE WORLD'S FAIR.

It is a little early to make definite arrangements. New hotels are being erected by the score near the fair grounds. Some of the large hotels in the central part of the city will reserve rooms if they are engaged two weeks in advance. Most of these hotels are conducted on the American plan, and the rates are from \$3 to \$5 per day. The committee will go to work at once and make a thorough canvass of the desirable hotels. One difficulty in making terms with any of the hotels is the absence of any reliable data as to the number of persons for whom to engage rooms. We must depend on the secretary of the A. L. A. for these figures, and I would suggest that in any circular which the A. L. A. may issue the members be requested to notify the secretary of their intention to be in Chicago during the week of July 10-16. It is also desirable to know what kind of accommodations delegates will want — whether they prefer the American plan of a room with meals, or the European plan of a room only, and get their meals where they please. Unless the attendance is enormously beyond the estimates of the exposition officials, I think there will be no difficulty in taking care of all visitors to Chicago during next summer. The Chicago Library Club, as local committee, will do all that can be expected of it in this matter.

F: H. HILD, *Chicago Public Library*.

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California University.

Colorado University.
Johns Hopkins University.
Philadelphia Library Co.
Peabody Institute, Baltimore.
University of Pennsylvania.
University of Toronto, Can.
Watkinson Library, Hartford, Conn.
Yale University.
Minneapolis Public Library.

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